(1941) Department.

MS SERIES

G.O. No. 28

Dated 6. 1 41

[Despatch Abstract.]

Act and Rules---Sugarcane Act--Hospet controlled area---Minimum prices---Notification issued.

'SUGARS" HOSPET.

V. RAMALINGAM
MANAGING AGENT
THE INDIA SUGARS & REFINERIES, LTD.

FACTORY & REGISTERED OFFICE,
HOSPET (BELLARY DISTRICT).

2nd September, 1940.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
3 - SEP 1940
DEVELOPMENT DEPT.

24241
3.9.40.

To

Rao Bahadur
C. P. Karunakara Menon,
Secretary Development Dept.,
Fort St. George, M A D R A S.

S i r,

pp.3-14 G-1

I herein enclose a Memorandum on the question of Sugar cane price fixation for the coming 1940-41 season for favour of your early orders.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

V. Ramalingam

MANAGING AGENT,
THE INDIA SUGARS & REFINERIES LTD.,
Hospet.

Enc.

MEMORANDUM PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS BY THE MANAGING AGENT OF THE INDIA SUGARS AND REFINERIES LIMITED, HOSPET, ON THE QUESTION OF THE FIXATION OF THE PRICE OF SUGAR CANE IN THE HOSPET AREA UNDER NOTIFICATION G.O. No. 2987 Dev., Fort St. George, dated December 9,1939.

---

1. The present position of the sugar industry is very critical. There are now lying in the godowns of the factories and Banks accumulated stocks of sugar estimated at 7,00,000 tons. The all-India sugar cane crop for the coming season is expected to be 30% more than that of the last season (i.e. 1939-40) and the sugar production for the next season (i.e. 1940-41) is expected to reach about 16,00,000 tons. This means that with production of 16,00,000 tons and a carryover of atleast 4,50,000 tons we shall have atleast twice the normal consumption of about 10,00,000 tons. This must result in low sugar prices. It should cause no surprise should the price go further down than the Rs.200/- level which it had reached in the year 1937. The utmost risk which we could take is to rest our calculation on the basis of Rs.220/- per ton of sugar.

2. Deducting Rs.60/- for Excise duty there will be a balance of Rs.160/- left for meeting the cost of production and the purchase of sugar cane. Adopting the formula of the Tariff Board, one half of that sum of Rs.160/- only will be available for the purchase of cane. This half, i.e., of Rs.80/- taking the recovery of the factory into consideration (i.e. 9%) , will be all that is available

for the purchase of 11 tons of cane. That would give a price of Rs.7-4-4 per ton.

3. The Tariff Board have said that if a factory like ours of the capacity of 400-500 tons crushing per day is to get a profit at all, it should crush 65,000 tons of cane in 130 days. Our factory all these years, due to short season crop and other reasons beyond our control could not get deliveries to crush more than 40,000 tons. This is a factor we have to take into consideration when assessing the cost of production here which is higher than those of similar factories in other parts of the country.

4. We take it that the minimum price fixation is done to safeguard the interest of the grower at Hospet against his being helplessly exploited by the Company. There is no cause for any such fear. The Factory has not been able to secure more than 25% of the cane produced at Hospet. The grower existed long before the Factory came into being. He was converting the sugar cane into gur. If he could get more by gur manufacture for his sugar cane than the price offered by the Factory, he will not bring his cane to the Factory in spite of his agreement with the Factory as we know from our bitter experience in the past. In fact we are the victims of exploitation, not they.

5. We submit that the price should be fixed, if at all, so as to meet these violent fluctuations. We believe that the price of Rs.220/- marks a fair basis of calculation. To take a higher figure than that would not be wise.

"3"

6. The best remedy in this extraordinary situation of serious fall in prices would be the same as prevailing in other areas, viz to permit the several factors of the industry to find their own level by leaving them to adjust themselves without any interference. The shareholders of the Company who have invested their hard-earned money in this venture will feel highly grateful to the Government if they remove this additional handicap to their factory while competing with similar factories.

7. The price of Rs.12/- per ton now in force has no relation to the existing state of affairs. Either a new price has to be fixed having regard to the present critical situation or the natural law of supply and demand must be permitted free play. If the Government should resolve to fix the price of cane, we beg to submit that it should be such as to enable us to compete with Northern Indian factories and particularly the Deccan factories, who are our keen competitors and most of whom have their own cane plantations, with a yield of 40 to 50 tons and a recovery value of 11.5% with full facilities to crush to the fullest capacity with the result that a very low cost of production is maintained by them. On the other hand the conditions under which sugar is manufactured by us are so unfavourable (as set out in the statement affixed) due to unavoidable circumstances, that unless the price of cane is much less than theirs, it will not be possible to survive under the prevailing conditions.

8. At the Sugar conference of U.P. & Behar attended by the Director of Industry, Madras, Mr. Green, it was realised that unless the price of cane is maintained at

a low level, there is little chance of the sugar Industry surviving the coming seasons. Accordingly the Behar & U.P. Governments have now fixed the minimum rate of 0/4/9 per Md. of cane i.e., 8-1-3 per ton for 1940 with intent to reduce it to Rs.6/8/- for 1941.

9. In consideration of the above facts and inspite of the handicaps confronting us, the factory may take the risk of crushing if the ryots are prepared to contract on a flat rate of Rs.7-12-0 per ton.

10. In the alternative if the ryot is willing, which he was not in the previous years, to participate in the risks involved in the sugar trade, as set out above, we are prepared to share our profits by paying half the price of sugar realised (less excise duty) in two instalments Viz.,

1. A minimum price of Rs.6-8-0 per ton of sugar immediately on delivery based on the sugar price at Rs.200/- per ton
   and
2. A Bonus equal to the difference between the said price realised and the minimum price paid on delivery

We are also prepared to give the ryot the option of supplying cane on either of the said terms or both and in respect of any proportion of quantity he likes.

11. We would highly appreciate early orders of Government being passed in the matter. If we have to take up crushing we have to start arrangements right from now. Fuel has to be stored. Materials have to be stored as the prices are going up. Seasonal expert staff and labour have to be recruited. Transport facilities have to be created. The Directors have to meet and decide on the question as to whether the factory has to work or shut down this season.

MANAGING AGENT.

31. 8. 40

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTUAL RUN HOURS AND HOURS LOST.

DUE TO VARIOUS CAUSES FOR SEASONS 1934-35 to 1939-40.

Details	1934-35	35-36	36-37		38-39	39-40
	Hrs. Min.	Hrs.Min	Hrs.Min.	Hrs.Min	Hrs.Min	Hrs.Min
Duration of run-						
Hours	1102 - 45	2593- 15	2550- 10	2558-00	2950-45	3114-00
Days	46	108	106¼	106½	123	129¾
Time required for actual crushing hours	202 - 04	1392- 50	1857- 20	1854-50	1663-45	1909-45
Time lost (i.e. run hours minus actual crushing hours)	900 - 41	1200- 25	692- 50	703-10	1287-00	1204-15
Percentage of hrs. ost in comparison ith actual run hours	79.69	46.28	27.17	27.49	43.63	38.66
Losses due to:- (Expressed as percentage of total lost hours)						
Cane shortage	98.58	82.73	55.75	64.88	82.58	65.45
Cleaning and mechanical stoppage	1.42	17.27	44.25	35.12	17.42	34.55
Cane crushed tons	4686	26245	40678	40170	33900	38785
Recovery % cane	9.51	9.00	8.68	9.44	9.603	8.72

Desk

Endt. No. 24241 III/40-1 dt 6-9-40

Agriculture - Sugarcane - Fixation of minimum price for 1940-41 season - Memorandum - Ref: letter from the Managing Agent, The India Sugars & Refineries Ltd. No. Nil Dated. 2-9-40

Referred to the D-A. for very early remarks, in consultation with the D. Ste & necessary

Ca 6/9/40

his 6/9/40

Signs for Secy his 6.9.40

To the D-A.

(with (copy of p.1 cf.) & orgl. on pp. 3-14 cf. to be noted with reply)

Dispd. with Encl. MM 6/9

R.D. 2 weeks.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
17 SEP 1940
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

25909 III
17-9-40

To

The Adviser to the Government of Madras,
In charge of Industries and Developments,
Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir,

As required by Resolution No. 2 of the meeting of the Ryots, Land Lords and Merchants of Hospet dated 4-9-40 a deputation of 14 gentlemen representing them is to wait on the Government.

I would therefore request you to kindly let me know the date (time and place, convenient to receive the said Deputation.

Copy of the proceedings of the meeting is enclosed.

"Fort"
Hospet dated 4-9-40

Ramachandra Rao
President

F 19

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Ryots, LandLords and merchants of Hospet held at Chitterakeri Chavadi (Fort Hospet on 4-9-40 at 6 P.M.

Sri. P. Ramachendra Rao B.A. was voted to the chair.
Proposed by Sri. D. Pampanna.
Seconded by Sri. K. Barmalingappa.

Resolutions.

I (a) This meeting of the ryots, Land Lords and Merchants of Hospet is emphatically of opinion that the Fixing of minimum price of Sugar Cane in Hospet Taluk under Act XV of 1934 of the Government of India is absolutely necessary with a view to enabling the Sugar Cane grower to obtain fair price for his produce as otherwise it is apprehended that the Sugar Factory would offer unecomomic price which is not even sufficient to meet the cost of production.

(b) It is also requested that the Madras Government will issue a draft Notification under the said Act fixing the price of Sugar Cane at Rs 13/- and 12-8-0 per Ton of variety and Local cane respectively.

(c) It is further requested that there should be no difference in price between the Ratoon and Plant cane as was fixed last year.

II The meeting authorises the following gentlemen to wait in deputation on the Madras Government and do the ne

1 Sri. P. Ramachendra Rao
2 Dalavayi. Ambanna.
3. Nagenahalli. Peer Sanib
4 N. Chennaveeriah
5 Murari. Venkataswamy
6 Gugri. Doddappa.
7 Banada. Jambayya
8 Tarihally. Hulugappa
9 Maddi. Sannekkeppa.
10 B. Mahamad Alli Sahib
11 Dodda. Khajahussain Sahib
12 Dallali. Pampanna.
13 Katigi. Rajasahib
14 K. Barmalingappa.

III. The President of the meeting is authorised to communicate the above resolutions to the authorities concerned and the Press.

P Ramachandra Rao,
President

Address

P. Ramachandra Rao.
"Fort" Hospet

Dev't...

Dem. No. 24241 III/40-2 dt 20-9-40

Agriculture - Sugarcane - Minimum price - Fixation - Ref: letter from Sri. P. Ramachandra Rao to Adviser to H.E. the Governor dated 4-9-40

P. 5 c/f

Sri P. Ramachandra Rao is informed that Mr. H. M. Hood, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Second Adviser to H.E. the Governor will in due course of Madras ~~will~~ receive the deputation representing ryots, landlords and merchants of Hospet, at Guntakal ~~when he~~ happens to be there. The exact date & time will be intimated later on

Lis 19.9.40

Cee 19940

Clk 20/9/40

To Sri P. Ramachandra Rao, "Tork", Hospet

Copy to the S.A. (with copy of pp. 5 → c/f)

V. n
Dpd. by Post
with Post Messenger
Dpr.'s i[illegible]
20/9/40
133

S. SATYAMURTI,
L.A. (CENTRAL)

RIPON BUILDINGS,
MADRAS.

23-9-1940.

Dear Mr. Hood,

I am interested in the India Sugars Shareholders Association Ltd., Hospet, and therefore I am forwarding to you a Memorandum from them to you on the question of sugarcane price fixation in Hospet area. I think they have a very good case. I therefore crave an opportunity of talking to you on this matter some day this week, as the matter is very urgent. I shall not take more than a few minutes of your time. I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly fix some day and hour at which I can meet you and press their point of view on you for your sympathetic consideration. I shall be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

S. Satyamurti

H.M. Hood Esq., C.S.I.,C.I.E.,I.C.S.,
Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Madras.

Memorandum presented by the India Sugars Shareholders Association Ltd., Hospet, to the Hon'ble Mr.H.M.Hood Adviser to His Excellency The Governor of Madras, on the question of Sugarcane price fixation in Hospet area.

In the present crisis facing the sugar Industry we, The India Sugars Shareholders Association Ltd., beg leave to urge our point of view in the matter of cane price fixation.

There is no doubt the Government were actuated by the highest motives of service and sympathy in promulgating the order that they did last year in fixing a minimum price of cane in Hospet area. When they fixed the price last year, it was a boom period of the industry, the sugar selling about Rs.360/- and naturally the government felt that the ryot must have a share in the prosperity. But the ryot, much shrewder than we imagine, preferred a lower flat rate to the prospect of sharing in the profits. If conditions continued to be as prosperous as when the price was fixed, there would have been no trouble. But during the last few months, one of the greatest crisis that has ever beset the industry, has come to pass. The prices have crashed and are crashing. In this situation the notification is not only out of date but also a source of inconvenience. The ryot, knowing the downward trend of the prices and the slump in the jaggery market, is anxious to book a safe price for

cane but we understand the factory is unable to accept the ryots' offer in view of the notification. Thus in his own interests, the price fixation is detrimental in the present circumstances.

2. From our point of view, price fixation will do much greater injury to us shareholders than to the ryots. While, what the ryot may suffer is the loss in the margin of his profits, we shareholders stand the risk of a capital loss, which will eventually annihilate us. The Mg. agents' memorandum Dated 2-9-40 contains a clear analysis of the present position of the industry and his arguments for permitting "a free play of the economic forces and to leave them to adjust for themselves" are the soundest. At the same time as a matter of compromise, evidently urged by sympathy for the peasant he has expressed his willingness to accept a flat rate at Rs.7-12-0. We would respectfully urge that this rate entails a risk in the present position of falling prices. We have known already in 1937 how the prices came down to Rs.160/- and if there should be a repetition of that catastrophe now, quite likely that it will, the rate offered by the Mg. Agent would hit us shareholders badly.

3. Only last year the company paid us a paltry dividend. Ever since its inception, its record is one of struggle. We shareholders in the first flush of our enthusiasm over the protection granted to this industry and struck by the enormous profits that were being made by factories in North India, invested our monies in this factory, some of us have invested our all in the factory. Very soon we realised what a mistake we had made in venturing on an

industry in the Hospet area, the traditional gur centre. We found we could get cane only under the sufferance of the merchant cum Sowcar cum Landlord and that too at an uneconomic price. Thus our opportunities being limited, they were still more limited by the price fixation. Unless it was an extraordinary situation like the one last year, when the price of sugar was high, we have no prospect of making any money. We were urging this point of view and begging the Government to let the price be fixed by mutual agreement, as by doing so we not only contact directly with the ryot but also we enable him to receive money directly without the medium of the sowcar. But the Government have however felt impelled to fix the price, evidently out of a desire to let the peasant share the prosperity of a boom with us. But as urged before he has no desire to share a future prosperity but wants to make sure of a definite sum for the present. In a way it is good that the Government have notified it last year and the year before for we have now an authentic experience and data of the advantages and disadvantages of the price fixation. We are sure the Government will be pleased to remove the ban and let the price of cane be fixed by the conditions of the market. That seems to us to be the only remedy in the present situation.

There is one important distinction to be made between the cane grower and cane supplier. The cultivator grows cane but the supplier is the Sowcar who has advanced money to the Grower and owns the land also. Of course the Sowcar does not come on record but he is the governing force. He operates through the lease of his lands to earn the benefit of a higher price of cane. This unfortunately is not seen

by our critics and they imagine that a higher price for cane means higher benefit to the peasants. The Sowcar sucks in all benefit in the name of the peasant.

Protection was granted to this Industry with a view to the better utilisation of cane by converting the same into Sugar instead of Jaggery. But the vested interests (Viz. of gur merchants) of the Hospet locality in order to perpetuate their hold on the ryots do everything in their power to defeat the very object of protection by

1. dragging the ryots into speculation, alluring them with prospects of high jaggery price

2. by opposing the attempts of the co-operative societies to rescue the ryots from usurious loans

3. by trying to extort from the factory a very high price for cane at which it would not pay the factory to crush

4. by opposing all offers of profit sharing;

the object and end of all these attempts being to panalyse the Factory.

The company has made enormous sacrifices to educate the ryot, and it has come to the end of its resources now. If the Government are not pleased to allow this factory to find its own level with the other Factories, not only will disater overtake us, but also the object of the Government will be defeated, besides their losing revenue and the ryot will sink back into economic bondage.

"5"

We therefore pray that the Government be pleased in the circumstances either

1. to let the ordinary economic forces free play as there is no danger of the ryots being exploited by the factory

2. Or, to fix a minimum price taking the basic price of sugar at Rs.200/- and taking also the recovery of our factory (viz. at 9%) into consideration together with a share in the profits in the same proportion for every rupee rise in the price of Sugar.

22nd September '40.

Hony. Sec.
The India Sugars Shareholders
Association Ltd.Hospet.

Secret

Dm. No. 24241 III/40-3 dt 24.9.40

Agriculture - Sugarcane - Minimum price - fixation of - Ref: Dm. No. 24241 III/40-2 dt 20.9.40

In continuation of the memo. quoted above ~~Dm No. 24241 III/40-2 dt 20.9.40~~, Sri. P. Ramachandra Rao is informed that the Second Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Madras will receive the deputation of the ryots, landlords, and merchants of Hospet, at Guntakal Railway Station, at 8 A.M. on the 28th Septr. 1940.

C. [illegible]

25/9/40

To Sri P. Ramachandra Rao, "Fort", Hospet, Bellary Dt

Issue letter

24/9

Typed 25/9/40 12-30 P.M

24/9

Issued 25/9/40

26637 14 24-9-40

C. 24-9-40

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.

Rs.	As.
	00449

Office Stamp

MADRAS RECEIVED 24 SEP 40

Handed in at (Office of Origin)	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
Hospet	24	12	58		15

Recd. here at 15H. 28M.

TO

Second Adviser Government

Madras

Ryots desire re presentation memorial price pray pray Visit Hospet Ramchandrarao

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT :: DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT :: 24 SEP 1940

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Lal Chand & Sons, Printers, Calcutta—5695R (B-178)—23-12-38—80,000 Blks.

TEL: "SUGARS" HOSPET.

RAMALINGAM
MANAGING AGENT
THE INDIA SUGARS & REFINERIES, LTD.

FACTORY & REGISTERED OFFICE.
HOSPET (BELLARY DISTRICT)

24th Sept., 1

26638

To

Rao Bahadur C.P. Karunahara Menon,

Development Secretary to the Govt. of Madras,

M A D R A S.

S i r,

With reference to my memorandum dated 2-9-1940 on the question of fixation of minimum price for sugarcane in Hospet area I have most regretfully to communicate to you that the flat rate of Rs.7-12-0 proposed by me has since been found to be definitely risky and consequently I beg leave to withdraw same and to request you to treat the memorandum proposing only the following two alternative viz.,

1. Free play for the economic forces to determine the price of cane from time to time, or

2. A minimum price calculated on the basic price of sugar at Rs.200/- with a bonus calculated on the same ratio for every rupee rise in the price of sugar taking the recovery of our factory at 8.75% the same as last year's.

I beg to remain,
S i r,
Yours faithfully,

V. Ramalingam

Secret

T.M.

To,

The D-A.

—

Agri - Sugarcane —
Fixation of minimum
price — Memorandum —
Ref: Secret No. 24241 III/40.
dt 6-5-40

—

The Managing Agent,
The India Sugars and Refineries L
has now communicated that t
flat rate of Rs-7-12-0 propose
by him has since been found
to be definitely risky and wants
therefore to treat the memorandu
as proposing only the following
alternatives :—

1. Free play for the economi
forces to determine the price
of cane from time to time, or

2. A minimum price
calculated on the basic price
of sugar at Rs. 200/- with a
bonus calculated on the same
ratio for every rupee rise in
the price of sugar taking the

as agreed

approved
M 24/9

Rs. 3 c/f.

Rs. 23 c/f.

recovery of the factory at 8·75% the same as last year's.

2. Please send your remarks on the memorandum at once and in any case not later than 26-9-40 A.N., as the Second Adviser wishes to have them before he goes on tour on 29-9-40. The remarks of the A.D.A, Bellary may be obtained immediately by wire, if necessary

his
24.9.40

Chairman

copy by post ✓

Dept
MO
24/9.

26671 III
25.9.40

From,

Sri. P. Ramachendra Rao B.A.
President, Meeting of the Ryots & others,
Fort Hospet.

To,

Mr. H.M. Hood C.S.I, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Second Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Madras,
Madras.

Sir,

Sub. Deputation of Ryots, Merchants etc of Hospet
Fixation of minimum price for Sugar cane-
Ref: Your No. 24201-III/40-2 dated 20-9-40

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication granting an appointment to meet you with the deputation at Guntakal the date being informed at a later stage,

Guntakal being nearly 70 miles from Hospet with a good road, it is the earnest desire of the ryots and others that you may be kind enough to visit Hospet itself to enable us to place before you first hand information for your consideration.

Hospet dated 24-9-40

P. Ramachandra Rao
President

Cal
25 e 40

26672 III
25-9-40

To,

H.M. Hood.

[redacted], Esq:

Adviser to the Govt. of Madras. Industries & Development

Madras.

Dear

Honoured Sir,

1. I, the president of the Ryots Association, Kamalapur, Hospet Tq, Bellary Dt., on behalf of the Sugarcane growers of this area most humoly showeth:-

1. That the ryots of this place and the surrounding villages are extremely glad and express their gratitude to the Govt.. for having included Hospet under the sugarcane controlled area.

It is learnt that a very small body of ryots, who are solely depending upon the finances of the Hospet sugarFActory for their cultivation purposes, pressed by the influential thumb of the factory authorities approached the Sub-Collector, Hospet, with a deputation for the removal of the control by the Govt.. in fixing the minimum price for sugar cane. It is needless to say that they were only very few and were made to wait with a deputation, though with half consent. The ryots are sure that such false deputations would never mislead the justful action of the Government.

2. That the Government is fully aware of the fact, the humole petitioner presumes, the removal of the control would endanger the situation of the ryots; in which case there would be ample room created for higgling and high fluctuation in prices, the difficulty in issuing cane permits, much delay for delivery at the cane yard, many difficulties at the weigh-bridge such as delay, refusal etc. owing to the absence of supervision by the agricultural demonstrator and many other hardships which the ryots who are mostly illiterates find uneasy to endure.

3. That the humble petitioner invites your honour's attention to the few facts in the matter of fixing the minimum price. This place is seven miles from Hospet and the taxation of an extra charge for transport of sugarcane to the factory

ads

adds the burden of the heavy cost of sugarcane production. The present war conditions have lifted the fertiliser markets very high thus increasing the cost of production. Further the scarcity of labour makes the ryot pay abnormal wages. Now all the ryots are growing imported varieties of sugarcane introduced by the Hospet sugar factory, believing the factory a good enterprise. The new variety is not so easy to crush by bull power as the local one.

4. That under the above local conditions the ryot would not be benifitted if the minimum price of sugar cane, per ton is anything less than Rs 11/-. The present sugar market is just the same like the one before fixing minimum price last year and there is atleast a good consolation on the part of the factories that the sugar prices went high during and after production, which the ryots have not any.

5. That the humble petitioner thinks it is not out of place here to mention that the cost of sugarcane production here is comparitively higher than in Central Provinces, United Provinces and other places, the yield being considerably lower. So any minimum price which is not more or less than the C.P. & U.P. will weaken the ryots with heavy losses. As x most of the ryots are not literates, the system of fixing a low price and declaring bonus on the profits of sugar sales will not in any way benifit the ryots who many of them borrow money from local sowcars on condition of setting the accounts at the end of each harvest. In view of these facts, the humble petitioner begs to represent, that a flat rate or the sliding scale system like the one proposed by the Government two years ago would be very convenient to the ryots. A flat rate is much preferable to the sliding scale and if in case the government wants to consider the sliding scale also, the humble petitioner requests that the prices should be notified at the Taluk Office notice board every x week.

6. That in conclusion the humble petitioner requests that a minimum price for sugarcane should be fixed as early as possible

possible, which is not less than Rs 11/- for reasons given above. ~~Xxxxxx~~ The humble petitioner before closing this, thanks the Government in anticipation of favourable orders for which act of kindness the petitioner and the ryots shall ever remain grateful.

I remain.
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

J. Chandrappa.

Kamalapur.
D.23.9.'40.

Copies to:-

1. The Director of Agriculture. Madras.
2. The District Collector. Bellary.
3. The Sub-Collector. Hospet.

Dest.

Dm. No. 24241 III/40-4 dt 25-9-40

Agriculture – Sugarcane – Minimum price — fixation of – Ref: letter from Sri P. Ramachandra Rao, B.A. dated 24-9-40

In continuation of this Dept. memo No. 24241 III/40-3 dt 24-9-40 Sri P. Ramachandra Rao is informed that it is not practicable for the Second Adviser to H.E. the Governor to visit Hamlet now.

25/9/40

25.9.40

To Sri P. Ramachandra Rao, B.A.
for " Hospet

Despd
25.9.40

2.40 pm
Cen
26940

49 55 37

26938 III C.F. 30.
26-9-40

AGRICULTURAL **DEPARTMENT.**

Received ..... *Registered* ..... 19 .

Subject.

Sugarcane Act - Fixation of Minimum prices for 1940-41 Season - Hospet.

ENCLOSURES.
No. .....
.....
Spare copies .....

No.C.652.40.

Station Madras, *Dated the* 26th September 19 40

From (Name) A.R.C.WESTLAKE ESQ., I.C.S.,
(Designation) Director of Agriculture, Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Development Department.

Sir,

p.3 above

Reference:-Government Endorsement No.24241-III/40-1 dated the 6th September 1940.

The report from the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bellary has not been received though wires have been sent.

on p.28 above

2. In its absence the only comment I can mak is-

A

(1). A minimum price based on sugar at Rs.200/- a ton and a recovery of 8.75 would be Rs.6.1 (Formula is Cost of cane = $\frac{\text{percentage of recovery} \times \text{price of sugar}}{200.}$

50

This is less than the estimated cost of cultivation in the Hospet area which varies from Rs.7-10-1 to Rs.8-2-0 per ton. (See table × sent with my R.Dis.C-92.38 dated 26th July 1938).

(2). The minimum recovery of 8.75 is very poor and it is reported to be partly due to breakdowns in the machinery. A higher rate of recovery should be allowed for.

(3). Parrys have fixed a sliding scale for 1940-41 based on a minimum price of 175 with a corresponding price of Rs.9-8-0 for the poorer canes. The only pointer that this fact can give us is that the rates are practically those fixed for last year which indicates that Parrys do not expect a big drop. Parrys, of course, offer these prices only to their contract ryots and not to all growers in their area.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

.L.**

Pending receipt of Board's orders I have not consulted the D.I.al.

S. SATYAMURTI,
M. L. A. (CENTRAL).

RIPON BUILDINGS, 51
MADRAS.

25th Sept. '40.

Dear Mr. Hood,

In accordance with your kind direction to me when I met you yesterday, Mr. C.E. Padmanabhan, Secretary of the Shareholders Association of the Hospet Sugars is meeting you at Guntakal on the 28th morning at 8 a.m. with this letter from me. He has no axe to grind except the axe of the shareholders as a whole and he agrees with me that we should do nothing to enable the Factory to be closed down or the shares to be lowered in value so as to enable the Factory to be bought over by the Managing Agent or anybody else. His interest is merely representing the Shareholders that the Factory must work at a reasonable profit with fair price to the sugar-cane-growers. I shall be grateful if you will give him a patient and sympathetic hearing.

May I press on you again my suggestion that under the circumstances, the best thing seems to me to be for

the Government to fix a basic price and a sliding scale as is done in Bihar and U.P. I quite agree as you told me that in that case the Managing Agent may sit back on its haunches and try to put down the cane growers. I made the suggestion ~~as it appealed to me~~ In that case, Mr. Padmanabhan will undertake to get a valid contract entered into by the Managing Agent on that price which is fixed and he will buy all the cane necessary for the maximum crushing in the factory so that there will be no loss to anybody.

Thanking you and with kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

B Ramakrishna

H.M. Hood Esq., C.S.I.,C.I.E.,I.C.S.,
Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Madras.

Same as pp 31-33 above

27066 14
27-9-40

A 2.

T.G.Rutherford, ESq.

Adviser to the Govt. of Madras.

Madras.

Honoured Sir,

I, the President of the Ryots' Association, Kamalapur, Hospet Tq. Bellary Dt. on behalf of the Sugarcane growers of this area most humbly showeth:-

1. That the ryots of this place and the surrounding villages are extremely glad and express their gratitude to the Govt., for having included Hospet under the sugarcane controlled area. It is learnt that a very small band of ryots, who are solely depending upon the finances of the Hospet sugar factory for their cultivation purposes, pressed by the influential trumb of the factory authorities approached the Sub-collector, Hospet, with a deputation for the removal of the control by the Govt., in fixing the minimum price for sugarcane. It is needless to say that they were only very few and were made to wait with a deputation, though with malcontent. The ryots are sure that such false assumptions would never violate the justful action of the Government.

2. That the Government is fully aware of the fact, the humble petitioner presumes, the removal of the control would endanger the situation of the ryots; in whichcase there would be ample room created for mapping and hier fluctuation in prices, the difficulty in issuing cane permits, much delay for delivery at the cane yard, many difficulties at the weigh-bridge such as delay, refusal etc. owing to the absence of supervision by the Agricultural demonstrator and many other hardships which the ryots who are mostly illiterate find uneasy to endure.

3. That the humble petitioner invites your honour's attention to the few facts in the matter fo of fixing the minimum price. This place is seven miles from Hospet and the taxation of an

extra

extra charge for transport of sugarcane to the factory and the burden of the heavy cost of sugarcane production. The present soil condition has affected the fertiliser markets very much thus therein, the cost of production. Further the scarcity of labour makes the ryot pay abnormal wages. So all the ryots are trying important varieties of sugarcane introduced by the Coimbatore Sugarcane factory, believing the factory a good enterprise. The new variety is not so easy to crush by bull power as the local one.

4. That under the above local conditions the ryot would not be benifitted if the maximum price of sugarcane, per ton is anything less than Rs 11/- . The present sugar market is just the same like one before fixing minimum price last year and there is at least a good consolation on the part of the factories that the superprices went high during and after production, which the ryot have not any.

5. That the humble petitioners think it is not out of place here to mention that the cost of sugarcane production here is comparitively higher than in Central provinces, United provinces and other places, the yield being considerably lower. So any minimum price which is not more or less/ than the C.I & U.I will weaken the ryots with heavy loss. As most of the ryots are not literates, the system of giving a low price and sliding bonus on the profits of sugar sales will not in any way benifit the ryots as many of them borrow money from local sowcars on condition of settling the accounts at the end of each harvest. In view of the facts, the humble petitioner begs to represent, that a flat rate or the sliding scale system like the one proposed by the Government two years ago would be very convenient to the ryots. Flat rate is much preferable to the sliding scale and if in case the Government wants to consider the sliding scale also, the humble petitioner requests that the prices should be

notified

notified at the Taluk Office notice board every x week.

6. That in conclusion the humble petitioner requests that a minimum price for the ropes should be fixed as early as possible, which is not less than Rs 11/- for reasons given above. The humble petitioner before closing, thanks the Government in anticipation of favourable price for which act of kindness the petitioner and the ryots shall ever remain grateful.

I remain
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

J. Chandrappa
President

Tamalapur.
D.23.9.'45.

Copies to :-

1. The Director of Agriculture - Madras.
2. The District Collector - Bellary.
3. The SubCollector - Honnet.

Class } Prefix. } Code

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

00435 27067

No. 27-9-40 57

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT 27 SEP 1940

Office Stamp

Recd. from

By

Sent at M.

To

By

Handed in at (Office of Origin).	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
Rtopfet	27				39

TO

Recd. here at H. M.

[illegible] Mer

[illegible] Mayar 21st instt. [illegible] Compliance [illegible] Govt. etc conditions [illegible] Minimum [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Marshall Jul 13 20

Dear Major Ash Without benefit early
Amplitude delay worsen Bernoulli condition
ship overdose end factory exposed Minimum
Brew plus bronze ship required quantity bone
Contracted bonding reconciliation of last year
notification pray immediate order

Kenmore Timmerman

MEMORANDUM PRESENTED BY THE INDIA SUGARS SHAREHOLDERS ASSOCIATION Ltd., HOSPET, to the Hon'ble Mr. H.M.Hood, ADVISER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, on THE QUESTION OF SUGARCANE PRICE FIXATION IN HOSPET AREA.

In the present crisis facing the sugar Industry we, The India Sugars Shareholders Association Ltd., beg leave to urge our point of view in the matter of cane price fixation.

There is no doubt the Government were actuated by the highest motives of service and sympathy in promulgating the order that they did last year in fixing a minimum price of cane in Hospet area. When they fixed the price last year, it was a boom period of the industry, the sugar selling about Rs.360/- and naturally the Government felt that the ryot must have a share in the prosperity. But the ryot, much shrewder than we imagine, preferred a lower flat rate to the prospect of sharing in the profits. If conditions continued to be as prosperous as when the price was fixed, there would have been no trouble. But during the last few months, one of the greatest crisis that has ever beset the industry, has come to pass. The prices have crashed and are crashing. In this situation the notification is not only out of date but also a source of inconvenience. The ryot, knowing the downward trend of the prices and the slump in the jaggery market, is anxious to book a safe price for cane but we understand the factory is unable to accept the ryots' offer in view of the notification. Thus in his own interests, the price fixation is detrimental in the present circumstances.

2. From our point of view, price fixation will do much greater injury to us shareholders than to the ryots. While, what the ryot may suffer is the loss in the margin of his profits, we shareholders stand the risk of a capital loss, which will eventually annihilate us. The Mg. agents' memorandum dated 2-9-1940 contains a clear analysis of the present position of the industry and his arguments for permitting " a free play of the economic forces and to leave them to adjust for themselves" are the soundest. At the same time as a matter of compromise evidently urged by sympathy for the peasant he has expressed his willingness to accept a flat rate at Rs.7-12-0. We would respectfully urge that this rate entails a risk in the present position of falling prices. We have known already in 1937 how the prices came down to Rs.160/- and if there should be a repitition of that catastrophe now, quite likely that it will, the rate offered by the Mg. Agent would hit us shareholders badly.

3. Only last year the company paid us a paltry dividend. Ever since its inception, its record is one of struggle. We shareholders in the first flush of our enthusiasm over the protection granted to this industry and struck by the enormous profits that were being made by factories in North India, invested our monies in this factory, some of us have invested our all in the factory. Very soon we realised what a mistake we had made in venturing on an industry in the Hospet area, the traditional gur centre. We found we could get cane only under the sufferance of the merchant cum Sowcar cum Landlord and that too at an uneconomic price. Thus our opportunities being limited, they were still more limited by the price fixation. Unless it was an extraordinary situation like the one last year, when the price of sugar was

high, we have no prospect of making any money. We were urging this point of view and begging the Government to let the price be fixed by mutual agreement, as by doing so we not only contact directly with the ryot but also we enable him to receive money directly without the medium of the sowcar. But the Government have however felt impelled to fix the price, evidently out of a desire to let the peasant share the prosperity of a boom with us. But as urged before he has no desire to share a future prosperity but wants to make sure of a definite sum for the present. In a way it is good that the Government have notified it last year and the year before for we have now an authentic experience and data of the advantages and disadvantages of the price fixation. We are sure the Government will be pleased to remove the ban and let the price of cane be fixed by the conditions of the market. That seems to us to be the only remedy in the present situation.

There is one important distinction to be made between the cane grower and cane supplier. The cultivator grows cane but the supplier is the Sowcar who has advanced money to the Grower and owns the land also. Of course the Sowcar does not come on record but he is the governing force. He operates through the lease of his lands to earn the benefit of a higher price of cane. This unfortunately is not seen by our critics and they imagine that a higher price for cane means higher benefit to the peasants. The Sowcar sucks in all benefit in the name of the peasant.

Protection was granted to this industry with a view to the better utilisation of cane by converting same into Sugar instead of Jaggery. But the vested interests (Viz. of gur merchants) of the Hospet locality in order to perpetuate their hold on the ryots do everything in their power to defeat the very object of protection by

1. dragging the ryots into speculation, alluring them

with prospects of high jaggery price

2. by opposing the attempts of the co-operative societies to rescue the ryots from usurious loans

3. by trying to extort from the factory a very high price for cane at which it would not pay the factory to crush

4. by opposing all offers of profit sharing the object and end of all these attempts being to panalyse the factory.

The company has made enormous sacrifices to educate the ryot, and it has come to the end of its resources now. If the Government are not pleased to allow this factory to find its own level with the other Factories, not only will disaster overtake us, but also the object of the Government will be defeated, besides their losing revenue and the ryot will sink back into economic bondage.

We therefore pray that the Government be pleased in the circumstances either

1. to let the ordinary economic forces free play as there is no danger of the ryots being exploited by the factory

2. Or, to fix a minimum price taking the basic price of sugar at Rs.200/- and taking also the recovery of our factory (viz. at 9%) into consideration together with a share in the profits in the same proportion for every rupee rise in the price of Sugar.

Hon. Sec.
The India Sugars Shareholders
Association Ltd.Hospet.

22nd September '40.

6.5 Pm
Cir 27940

C.F. 30. 67

'AGRICULTURAL' DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT :: DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT :: 27 SEP 1940

Received ..... *Registered* 27165 19

Receipt return of file con 27940

Subject.

SUGARCANE ACT - FIXATION OF MINIMUM PRICES FOR 1940-41 SEASON - HOSPET.

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

C. No. 652/40.

Station Madras., *Dated the* 27th September 1940

From (Name) A.R.C. Westlake, Esq., I.C.S.,
(Designation) Director of Agriculture,

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Development Department.

Sir,

Ref: My letter No.C.652/40 dated 26th September 1940.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Sugarcane prices for 1939-40 fixed by Parry & Co., Nellikuppam, and the prices offered for 1940-41 season.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

K. J. Alva
for DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

KVA.27/9.

SUGARCANE PRICES FOR 1939-40 FIXED BY PARRY & Co., NELLIKUPPAM.

Price of Sugar for One Ton.	Price of sugarcane (Delivery at Factory).		
	Fiji B.	Co.281.	POJ. 2878 Co.349, Co.419.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
260 0 0	13 5 11	13 5 11	13 5 11
250 0 0	12 13 9	12 13 9	12 13 9
240 0 0	12 5 6	12 5 6	12 5 6
235 0 0	12 1 4	12 1 4	12 1 4
230 0 0	11 13 3	11 13 3	11 13 3
225 0 0	11 9 2	11 9 2	11 9 2
223 9 9	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0
220 0 0	11 8 0	11 5 0	11 5 0
215 0 0	11 8 0	11 0 11	11 0 11
210 0 0	11 8 0	10 12 10	10 12 10
205 0 0	11 8 0	10 8 8	10 8 8
204 2 8	11 8 0	10 8 0	10 8 0
200 0 0	11 8 0	10 8 0	10 4 7
195 0 0	11 8 0	10 8 0	10 0 5
190 0 0	11 8 0	10 8 0	9 12 4
185 0 0	11 8 0	10 8 0	9 8 3
184 11 7	11 8 0	10 8 0	9 8 0
180 0 0 and below	11 8 0	10 8 0	9 8 0

The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Ltd.,
(Incorporated in England).

Sugarcane Prices Notice, 1940/41.

The Company will pay on the following scales for sugarcane delivered at the Nellikuppam factory during the 1940/41 Crushing Season (i.e. from the date of commencement of crushing until 15th May 1941) in acceptance condition and accepted by them.

Sugar prices. Per Ton. 2240 lbs.	Price, including bonus, per ton sugarcane. Co. 281	POJ. 2878 & Co. 349
Rs. 270--0--0	Rs. 14--3--7	Rs. 14--3--7
265--0--0	13-15--5	13-15--5
260--0--0	13-11--2	13-11--2
265--0--0	13-6-11	13-6-11
245--0--0	12-14--6	12-14--6
240--0--0	12-10--4	12-10--4
235--0--0	12--6--1	12--6--1
230--0--0	12--1-10	12--1-10
225--0--0	11-13--8	11-13--8
220--0--0	11--9--5	11--9--5
215--0--0	11--5--3	11--5--3
210--0--0	11--1--0	11--1--0
205--0--0	10-12-10	10-12-10
200--0--0	10--8--7	10--8--7
199--4-11	10--8--0	10--8--0
195--0--0	10--8--0	10--4--4
190--0--0	10--8--0	10--0--2
185--0--0	10--8--0	9-11-11
180--5--2	10--8--0	9--8--0
180--0--0	10--8--0	9--8--0
175--0--0	10--8--0	9--8--0
250--0--0	13--2--9	13--2--9

The scale set out in para 1 above is arrived at by adopting the following method of calculation, namely, irrespective of Sugar prices the Company will so long as the Sugar Factory at Nellikuppam is not wholly or partially prevented from working during the said season by Act of God, Act of State, War, Strikes, Labour disturbances, Civil commotion, breakdown of machinery, or any other cause beyond the control of the Company, take and pay not less than the following prices for Sugarcane.

Co. 281	..	Rs. 10--8--0 per ton.
POJ 2878	..	9--8--0 "
Co. 349	..	9--8--0 "

Bonus:

Co.281.	10.1 pies per ton cane for every rupee rise in the price of sugar above Rs.199-4-11 per ton.
POJ.2878.	10.1 pies per ton cane for every rupee rise in the price of sugar above Rs.180-5-2 per ton.
Co.349.	10.1 pies per ton cane for every rupee rise in the price of sugar above Rs.180-5-2 per ton.

Proportionate bonus will be paid on every part of a rupee rise in the price of sugar above the prices stated above.

The price of sugar means the average price realised on rails Nellikuppam for 1 ton White Sugar between 1st January 1941 and 30th September 1941 after deduction of Excise Duty at the rate or rates ruling between these dates.

For general information the price realised for sugar during the 1939 Bonus period was as follows:--

Rs.255-11-9 per ton.

The current price of sugar is Rs.325-0-0 per ton.

The prices announced above will apply only to the produce of those ryots who make a responsible offer to supply sugarcane by

1. Submitting their offers to supply sugarcane on the prescribed form which is available in the Company's Cane Office at Nellikuppam, and
2. Obtaining the Company's letter of acceptance of their offers.

The Company will not consider any offer at the above prices after the required area has been registered in its books.

Nellikuppam,
2nd December 1939.

(Sd) C.J.Templeman,
General Manager.

75

Dev.

I

Telegram

To,

Collector, Bellary

—

Please wire ~~urgently~~ wholesale ~~retail~~ price of Indian sugar per ton at Hospet for week ending 23-9-40.

30/9/40

his 30.9.40

Telegram at 5-20 P.M. a.c. dispatched 30/9

Copy by post

II

T-M

To,

The D-A

—

Sugarcane Act - Fixation of minimum price for 1940-41 season - Hospet

—

In para 2 (1) of your letter No. C. 652-40 of 26-9-40 you have adopted the price of sugar at Rs. 200/-

P. 37 C/f

76

While the general price,
it is understood was about
Rs. 250/. According to recent
economic review and forecast
no material fall appears to be
expected Please explain
therefore why a basic price
of Rs. 200/- only has been
adopted.

'B' on p. 3 N.F.

See Extra ½ at (2)

T.M. passed 30/9

30/9

30-9-40

30/9

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
2-OCT 1940
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

77

27516 IW

Office of the Director of ~~Agriculture~~,
2-10-40

Madras, Dated the 2nd October 1940.

POST COPY OF TELEPHONIC MESSAGE.

From The Director of Agriculture, Madras.

To The Assistant Secretary to the Government of Madras, Development Department, Fort St. George.

Subject.- Sugarcane - Minimum prices - Hospet - 1940-41 season.

pp-62-63 above

Reference.- Your telephonic message dated the 30th September 1940.

I did not adopt a lower price of Rs.200/- per ton of sugar but only calculated the price of sugarcane based on this price. The Managing Agent of the Sugar Factory adopted this figure - vide your telephonic message (post copy) dated the 24th September 1940. My letter is a comment on this.

p.27 above

2. The Assistant Director of Agriculture's report on the Memorandum has since been received. The Director of Industries

and Commerce has been consulted on the subject. On receipt of his remarks. I shall make my own proposals to Government.

for DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

2.10.

No. 00739

79

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

18

MADRAS B 2 OCT. 40 D.T.O.

27514 III
2-10-40 Rcvd 6-30 pm

O QL BELLARY 2 STE 28 DEVMENT MADRAS

WHOLESALE PRICE OF SUGAR

HOSPET SUGAR FACTORY FOR

WEEK ENDING 23/9/40 RUPEES

279/14/ PER TON EXFACTORY

STOP BAZAR RATE RS

288/12/ PER TON

COLLECTOR

126 16/58

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in, serial number (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

MGIPAh.—

Calc 36 110 27609 III No. 6

C. INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

3-10-40

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay. Rs. As.

Office Stamp. KUMRAMOOLI TEL. 29 SEP 40

Handed in at (Office of Origin)	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
~~Hooghly~~	29	14	5	X	18

Recd. here at 16 H. M.

TO

Honourable Hood Esq
Kurnool

Prospects of amicable Settlement with ryots encouraging request for ~~weak~~ time

= Secretary Shareholders Association

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Kal Chand & Sons, Printers, Calcutta—5012R (B-3)—10-3-38—1,00,000 Blks.

Con 3/10/40

27619 III 3-10-40

To

The Honourable H.M.Hood C.S.I.,C.I.E.,I.C.S.

Second Adviser to His Excellency The Governor of

Madras, Fort St. George, Madras.

Honoured Sir,

In continuation of the points discussed in our interview at Guntakal Ry. Station on 28-9-40 I beg to submit the following for your information and kind consideration.

Extract at (M)

In the "HINDU" of Madras dated 27-9-40 Page 5 Col. 5 under the heading "Sugar Control Board" News from Nainital dated 26-9-40 states that the cane growers there made a demand of Rs 0-5-3 per maund of sugar cane and for further variations they wanted the sliding scale already in force tobe adhered to, and that the Factory owners wanted 0-4-6 as the minimum price of cane.

Inview of the above ~~that~~ I beg to submit :—

(1) that in that area (U-P and Bihar) Co. 213 is grown, the sucrose contents of which is generally known to contain less than Co 290 which is grown in Hospet area

(2) that the cost of cultivation there is understood to be 0-2-0 to 0-3-6 but at Hospet it works out to about 0-6-7.

(3) that it seems weighing bridges are scattered over a wide range of cane cultivating area there enabling reduction of lead and consequent cartage charges But here in Hospet the ryot will have to cart his cane all the way to the Factory along narrow and slushy path and wait at the Factory for a number of hours or some times till the next day for weighment.

(4) that the market for the manufacturer of sugar there is at a distance and whereas the Hospet manufacturer has the market at his doors.

(5) that when the cost of cultivation there

P-T-O

there is 0-2-0 to 0-3-6 the demand of 0-5-3 seems reasonable. Whereas at Hospet the cost being 0-6-7 the offer of a price of 0-4-7 by the Factory here would be undoubtedly too low.

(6) that our Hospet cultivators are in such disorganised state that without the fixation of a minimum price they are likely to be led to most uneconomical prices much below the cost of cultivation...

(7) that our ryots are very helpless this year since their alternative market has gone down from Rs 24/- last year to Rs 8/- this year per Pothi of 250 Lbs. of jaggery equal to ONE ton of cane approximately.

I further beg to state that this is just the time for the ryots who want to prepare jaggery to make advances towards the hire for country-mill, bullock-power, and coolly, as otherwise any attempt in this behalf at the knick of time is liable to upset the calculations of the ryots and put them to hardships. Hence the need for the fixation of the minimum price at the earliest possible date.

Under the circumstances I submit that a minimum price of Rs 13/- per ton or Rs 0-7-8.4 per maund of cane asked for by us is reasonable.

I therefore pray that you would be so kind enough as to grant our request as early as possible.

I beg to remain,

Honoured Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

PRamachandra Rao

President
Meeting of ryots, landlords Merch ants of Hospet.

Fort Hospet
Dated 2-10-40.

4th Oct; 1940
Kamalapur
Hospet
87

III

From,
K. Vasudeva Rao.
Secretary of the Ryots Association.
Kamalapur, Hospet Tq.

To,
H.M.Wood. I.C.S.
Adviser to the Govt. of Madras.
Madras.

Honoured Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the copy of the resolution passed at the meeting of the Ryots Association, Kamalapur, Hospet Taluk (Bellary Dt.) held on 2.10.40. at Kamalapur Local Fund Choultry under the presidentship of Sri. Butur. Chandrappa President of the Association.

I request that necessary action may be taken in the matter.

I remain
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
K Vasudeva Rao

Kamalapur.
D/4.10.40.

Resolutions passed.

1. Read and discussed the draft agreements alleged to have been executed in favour of the Hospet SugarFactory. Resolved that this meeting is of opinion that the agreements, taken by the SugarFactory from the ignorant and illiterate ryots, many of whom are its debtors, to the effect that SugarCane should be supplied to the Factory at Rs. 7/- per Ton, with a promise of offering a bonus of 8'4 pies per Rupee if the price of Sugar exceeds Rs 220/-, payable by the Factory by the end of September, 1941, is unjust. The Government are therefore humbly requested to institute an enquiry into the matter and with a view to enabling the ryots to obtain fair price for their produce to fix the minimum price of Sugar-Cane in Hospet Taluk under SugarCane Act 15 of 1934 of Government of India, as requested by the association already.

2. The Secretary is authorised to communicate the above resolution to the authorities concerned.

Copies to:-

1. Sub-Collector, Hospet.
2. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bellary.

CSM
Fcno

27923 III
5-10-40

To

The Second Adviser to H.E. The Governor of Madras.

MADRAS.

Honoured Sir,

We the ryots of Yelupatti, Bhavanipeta, Hosakota, Basapur Etc area of Hospet Taluk beg to submit this mahajar on the fixation of minimum price ~~of~~ our sugar cane crop which is being sold to the Hospet Sugar Factory.

We submit that the cost of cultivation of cane in this area comes to about Rs 308/- per acre or about Rs 14/- per ton. The yield here varies from 20 to 22 tons ~~m~~ per acre. The extra cost of carrying by carts the chemical manures and oil-cakes either from Hospet or Nara-yanadevara-kery and extra cost of carting and supplying to the Factory from long distance on bad roads are inevitable due to geographical position of this area. Except Basapur the other villages are dilapidated long ago and lab ur is to be imported from far off villages which means extra cost All these factors put together go to increase the cost of cane growing and supplying which we could neither help nor abstain from planting cane as the lands will have to lie waste or fallow nor face unemployment.

We further beg to point out that ever-since the introduction of variety cane by the sugar Factory to encusre a supply to it, the ryots are much ~~hhndicapped~~ as this p rticular cane is not crushable by country iron mills 'worked by bull-power' and as we have no other go except selling to the Factory at any cost ~~hhe~~ factory may offer ~~and thus~~ we suffer economically.

We are convinced that if the Government fails to rush to our rescue we are undone and hence this prayer of ours to fix a reasonhble minimum price to cover the cost of production and ~~puos, lu with~~ a little margin of profi ts- to enable us to repay our creditors and to ~~live for our selves~~ meet our living.

For this act of kindness we shall be thankful,

we beg to remain
Sir

Your most obedient servants

Basapuram
Hospet Taluk
Dated. 3-10-40

J. Krishna Bhat

Hanumanna

Khomachomchi Singh

S. Krishna murthy Bhat

Puyar Hanumanthappa

Puyar. Ramachar

Puyar Hanumanthappa

H. Rangayya

Hanumanthappa

F 91

C.F. 30.

AGRICULTURAL **DEPARTMENT.**

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 7-OCT 1940 DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Received ..... 19 . *Registered* 27051 III 7-10- 1940

Subject.

SUGARCANE ACT - Minimum prices for sugarcane - Hospet - 1940-41 Season.

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

No. C.652-40

Station Triplicane, Madras, *Dated the* 7th October 1940

From (Name) A.R.C. WESTLAKE ESQ., I.C.S.,
(Designation) Director of Agriculture, Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

DEVELOPMENT Department.

Sir, – 14-37-38 c.f. above.

Reference: My letter No.C.652/40 dated 26th September 1940 in reply to Government Endorsement No. 24241-III/40-1 dated 6th September 1940. ¶3 of above

---

pp.80-93 below.

I enclose a note on the subject.

2. I consulted the Director of Industries and Commerce on 30th September 1940 but I have not yet received his opinion. I will forward it if and when received.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

K. J. Alwar
for DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.
7/10/40

S.G.7-10.

SUGARCANE ACT - ENFORCEMENT - HOSPET TALUQ - FIXING OF MINIMUM PRICES FOR SUGARCANE.

NOTE OF THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

The Hospet Taluq of the Bellary District is a controlled area for the purposes of the Sugarcane Act (India Act XV of 1934) with effect from the 6th December 1938. The Madras Sugarcane Rules framed with reference to Section 7 of the said Act have been in force in that area from that date.

2. Under Section 3 of the said Act, the following minimum prices for purchase of sugarcane by the Hospet Sugar factory were fixed by Government:-

	1938-39 season.		1939-40 season.
Plant cane of Co.290 and other Coimbatore varieties	Rs. 9 8 0	Any variety of cane.	Rs.12/-
Local Sugarcane	Rs. 9 0 0		
Ratoon cane of any Coimbatore variety	Rs. 8 8 0		

RATES ARE PER TON FOR DELIVERY AT THE SUGAR FACTORY.

3. In the 1939-40 crushing season, Government first contemplated the fixing of minimum prices for sugarcane on the basis of a sliding scale of rates which followed the price of sugar prevailing in the market from time to time, and a preliminary notification was also issued in October 1939. But as representations were made to Government that the introduction of a sliding scale of rates was likely to cause difficulties both to the factory and the ryots, Government dropped the proposal and fixed a flat rate of Rs.12/- per ton. A press communique was also issued on the subject on the 9th December 1939.

4. The price of Rs.12/- fixed at that time will continue to be in force during the ensuing crushing season unless Government modify it. There are now representations from ryots and the sugar factory -- the former to slightly increase the rate and the latter to reduce the rate to very nearly half. The merits of these representations are discussed below.

5. (a) The Managing Agent of the Hospet Sugar factory in his memorandum dated the 31st August 1940 to Government and subsequently modified on 24th September 1940 proposes that

(i) Free play for the economic forces to determine the price of cane from time to time should be given: or

(ii) A minimum price calculated on the basic price of sugar at Rs.200/- with a bonus calculated on the same ratio for every rupee rise in the price of sugar taking the recovery of the factory at 8.75 % the same as last year's (1939-40) should be fixed. This roughly works out Rs. 6-3-0 per ton of sugarcane when the basic price of sugar is Rs.200/- per ton and a bonus of 8.4 pies per ton of cane for every rupee rise in the price of sugar

C - Cost of cane.
P - Percentage of sugar recovery
S - Sale price of sugar.
X - Excise duty.

$$C = \frac{P \times (S - X)}{200}$$

$$= \frac{8.75 \times (200 - 60)}{200}$$

$$\frac{8.75}{100} \times \frac{192 \text{ pies}}{2}$$

= 8.4 pies.

which the above proposals are made are:

(i) Owing to accumulated stocks of sugar of the 1939-40 season the price of sugar has to be taken at Rs.220/- per ton out of which Rs.60/- has to be paid towards Excise duty. Adopting the formula of the Tariff Board Viz. $C = \frac{P \times (S - X)}{200}$ where S = 9 %), the price of cane would work out to Rs. 7-4-4 per ton. Unless the sugar factory crushes 65,000 tons of cane in 130 days, there will be no profit and the factory was not able to crush more than

40,000 tons all these years.

(ii) The ryots do not supply cane to the factory if the price of jaggery is favourable to them when they convert cane into jaggery.

(iii) The cost of production of sugar in the Hospet Factory is high as compared to the factories in United Provinces and Bihar and

Note.
The Cane Commissioner, United Provinces, reported on 21-9-40 that the prices for 1940-41 season have not ye been fixed.

(iv) The United Provinces and Bihar Governments have fixed only Rs. 8-1-3 per ton of cane for 1940 and intend to reduce this minimum rate to Rs.6-8-0 for 1941.

(c) The Hony. Secretary of the Association of the shareholders of this Hospet Sugar Factory in his memorandum of the 22nd September 1940 supports the Managing Agent's proposal in Clause (a) above but reckons the recovery of sugar at 9 % (Instead of 8.75 %). On this percentage, the basic price ~~xxx~~ per ton of sugarcane will be Rs.6-5-0 and a bonus of 8.6 pies for every rupee rise in the price of sugar.

Pp.13-20 above
9 x 140 / 200
p.21 Para

6. The representations of the ryots are:-

Kamalapuram Agricultural Advisory Committee.

(i) To adopt the sliding scale system.

Ryots, Landlords and merchants of Hospet in a meeting.
p.7 above

(ii) To fix Rs.13/- per ton of Coimbatore varieties and Rs.12-8-0 Local Cane and no difference in rates between plant and Ratoon canes.

Ryots' Association KAMALAPURAM.

(iii) To fix Rs.11/- per ton for all canes. The cost of cultivation has risen owing to abnormal wages and high price for fertilizers.

7. Figures available in respect of cane crushed, cane converted into jaggery and the average percentage of recovery of sugar etc., are furnished below:-

CRUSING SEASON.

		1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
(1)	Cane crushed at the sugar factory.	40,000 tons		33,900 tons	38,785 tons.
(2)	Average price paid per ton of cane.	Rs.8-8-0		Rs.10-3-6	Rs.12-3-7
(3)	Average percentage of sugar recovery.	--		9.6	8.75
(4)	Total sugar produced at the factory.			3,255 tons	3,372 tons
(5)	Cane converted into jaggery by ryots.	Ruling Jaggery price per ton.	38,500 tons	55,000 tons Rs.124/-	180,665 tons Rs.155/-
(6)	Average price of sugar at Hospet per ton.	Period from 1--9--39 to 31-8-40.			Rs. 343/-
(7)	Average price of jaggery at Hospet per ton	---do---			Rs. 146/-

(8)	Highest price of sugar per ton.	December 1939.	Rs.410/-
(9)	Lowest ---do---	August 1940	Rs.265/-
(10)	Highest price of jaggery per ton	September 1939	Rs.201/-
(11)	Lowest ---do--	August 1940	Rs. 95/-

8. (a) The low percentage of sugar recovery in 1939-40 (8.75 %) was attributed to two causes, viz.

(i) poor quality of cane crushed and

(ii) the breakdown of machinery in the factory now and then during the period of crushing.

(b) The number of days the factory crushed cane are:-

1938-39	1939-40
From 2-11-38 to 29-11-38 and From 20-12-38 to 23--3-39 (121 days)	From 29-11-39 to 7--4-40. (131 days)

(c) The conversion of cane into jaggery depends on the price of the latter. When there is better price for jaggery, more cane is converted into jaggery; otherwise cane is sold to the sugar factory.

p.90 below Statement I

9. A statement showing the comparative costs of cultivation of sugarcane in the years 1937-38 to 1939-40 and the yields thereof is enclosed.

10. (a) It will be seen from the statement of cost of cultivation that the total cost rose by about Rs.46/- in one case in the Hospet area in 1938-39 over that in 1937-38 and by about Rs.70/- in 1939-40.

277 -206 71

The costs were

1937-38.	Hospet area.	Rs.228 and Rs.206	
1938-39	-do-	Rs.252/-	Rise in "Seed and planting", harvesting and carting. The increase in lease or rental value was negligible.
1939-40	-do-	Rs.277/-	Rise in seed and planting, Manures (Rs.10/-), harvesting, carting and Lease (Rs.25).

(b) As regards yields, 28 and 27 tons per acre were obtained in 1937-38 while only 27 and 25 tons were got in 1938-39 and 1939-40.

(c) The average costs of cultivation of one ton of sugarcane are reported as :-

	1937-38.	Average of 1938-39 and 1939-40.
Plant cane	Rs. 8-2-0 and 7-10-1	Rs. 9-12-10 and Rs. 9-10-10
Ratoon cane	---	9-0-4

(d) The figures are based on the reports of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bellary for 37-38 and of the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bellary for 38-39 and 39-40.

(e) The average cost of cultivation of one ton of cane -- all varieties including ratoon was Rs.7-14-0 in 1937-38, Rs. 9-5-0 in 1938-39 and Rs.10-4-0 in 1939-40 in the Hospet factory area.

I rather doubt the increase in cultivation costs in 1939-40. Artificial manures have increased in cost but the ryot can use groundnut cake as a source of nitrogen. I do not see any reason for an increase in lease values. A

(f) The area under ratoon cane is small. Nearly 80 % of the plant cane area represents the improved Coimbatore varieties (Co.290, 281 &c.) while only 20 % of the area is cropped with the local cane. B

11. The Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bellary and the Deputy Director of Agriculture, II Circle, Cuddapah, recommend that Rs.13/- per ton may be fixed as the minimum price of sugarcane -- all varieties - in the 1940-41 crushing season. This is based on the cost of cultivation in 1939-40 being Rs.10-4-0 and allowing the margin of profit to the ryot at Rs. 2-12-0 a ton.

12. A statement showing the maximum and minimum prices of sugar and Jaggery per ton for the period from September 1939 to August 1940 (Hospet prices) is attached. Statement II p.926

13. It will cost a ryot Rs.2-10-0 to convert one ton of cane into jaggery. If cane is so converted, then the cost of making jaggery out of a tonm of cane will be:-

~~56~~ 99

1937-38 figure.	Cost of cultivation of 1 ton cane including transport to factory	Rs. 7 14 0
	Less Cost of transport say	0 8 0
		7 6 0
	Add Cost of making jaggery (1 ton of cane)	2 10 0
	Total.	Rs. 10 0 0

14. At the present ruling price of Rs.95/- per ton of jaggery and taking the percentage of jaggery to sugarcane as 10, the value of a ton of cane in terms of jaggery produced from it is Rs. 9-8-0.

15. The cultivator therefore loses Rs.0-8-0 per ton of cane if he should convert it into jaggery and sell at the present rate. The loss per acre would be Rs.13/- to Rs.14/-. If the jaggery price goes up to Rs.100/- per ton, the profit to the ryot will be ~~nath~~ nothing; on the contrary he will not lose by converting his cane into jaggery.

16. On the basis of the price of sugar which is low at present not going below Rs.265/- (the August 1940 price), and of the formula of the Tariff Board, the price of cane if sold to factory works out to Rs. 9-4-0 per ton -- (calculated at 9 % recovery). In this case the ryot will get a profit of Rs.1-6-0 per ton (on the basis of 37-38 cost of cultivation taken as 7-14-0). The profit per acre would be about Rs.30/-

$\frac{(265 - 60)}{\frac{9 \times 205}{200}}$

p. 9 below

17. If Rs.10-4-0 is taken as the cost of cultivation of 1 ton of cane (1939-40) as reported recently by the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bellary, the loss to the ryot by selling his cane to the factory at the rate of Rs.9-4-0 per ton would be Re.1-0-0 (10-4-0 minus 9-4-0) while the loss in

converting his cane into jaggery at the present rate would be Rs. 2-6-0. (10-4-0 minus Re.1/- Transport charges = 9-4-0 + Rs.2-10-0 cost of making jaggery = Rs.11-14-0 minus Rs.9-8-0 price of jaggery for one ton of cane). But as I have stated above I doubt this increase in cultivation costs.

18 (a) The cane prices for the 1940-41 crushing season have not yet been fixed by the United Provinces Government. The Cane Commissioner so informed the Director of Agriculture on 21st September 1940. In a press report in the Hindu of Madras, dated the 27th September 1940, it is stated that no decision as regards prices was arrived at in the meeting of the Inter Provincial Sugar Control Board held at Nainital on the 26th September 1940 and presided over by the Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of United Provinces.

(b) The news report indicates that the Growers wanted 0-5-3 per maund while the factory owners wanted Rs. 0-4-6 per maund. The corresponding rates per ton of cane are roughly Rs. 8-15-0 (Growers' demand) and Rs.7-10-0 (factories' offer).

19. (a) The Indian Sugar Syndicate announced in the last week of August 1940 from Lucknow that the minimum factory selling price of sugar would be Rs.234-10-0 per ton (Rs.8-10-0 a maund of 82-2/7 lb.) till 31st October 1940 and Rs. 238/- per ton (Rs.8-12-0 a maund) from 1st November 1940. These are prices in United Provinces.

HINDU, Madras of 27-8-40.

(b) This syndicate also announced on 26th September 1940 that it did not propose to reduce the above rates.

INDIAN EXPRESS, Madras, dated 28-9-40 Morning Edition.

(c) The price of sugar prevailing in the Madras

Market in the first week of September 1940 was Rs.276/- per ton (Nellikuppam Sugar), with a tendency to rise since the second fortnight. The average price at Hospet in August 1940 was Rs. 281/- per ton, Ex-factory delivery.

20. Messrs Parry & Co., Nellikuppam have notified that they are prepared to purchase canes from their contract ryots, during the 1940-41 crushing season (December 1940 to 15th May 1941) on the basis of a sliding scale. Their minimum prices are:-

Rs. 10-8-0 per ton for Co. 281
Rs. 9-8-0 " for P.O.J.2878
Rs. 9-8-0 " for Co.349

These rates correspond to a minimum price of sugar at Rs.175/- per ton. The sliding scale rates are practically those fixed in the 1939-40 season.

21. The sugar factory at Bobbili has not yet fixed the prices for its purchase of cane in the 1940-41 season.

22. The question for consideration is what should be the minimum prices that should be fixed in the Hospet controlled area during the ensuing crushing season (1940-41); crushing may begin some time in the last week of November 1940. Government have called for the remarks of the Director of Agriculture on the memorandum of the Managing Agent of the Sugar factory dated 31st August 1940 (as amended subsequently on 24th September 1940) in consultation with the Director of Industries and Commerce if necessary. The Director of Agriculture would be glad to have the opinion of the Director of Industries and Commerce on the question

in the light of the facts stated above.

23. A sliding scale seems the most reasonable arrangement in these doubtful times. The difficulty is that no one is likely to trust the factory to announce correct prices, though the managing agents say that this would be done by their agents (Messrs. Volkarts). A sliding scale was actually suggested last year but did not find favour in any quarter. A draft notification was actually published (See Government Memorandum No.20088-III/39-10 dated 20th October 1939).

24. I am inclined to think that a sliding scale of minimum prices with bigger intervals might be more workable.

I would suggest

	Coimbatore canes.	Ratoons.	Local Canes.
Price of sugar Above 270	13	12/8	12
Below 270 and above 224	11	10/8	10
Below 225 and above 189	9	8/8	8
Below 190	8	7/8	7

A

25. 84. I have suggested these prices taking into consideration 37-38

(1) 1938-39 - Production costs 7-14-0 (average for cane and ratoons)

(I am not convinced that these have increased)

(2) Parry's scale - the scale now proposed is about Rs.1/- per ton below their rates.

To The Director of Industries and Commerce (with C.L)

S.G.2-10 31/10/39

STATEMENT I. Cost of Cultivation of Sugarcane per acre and Yie

Details.	PLANT CANES.								
	1937---- 38.						1938--- 39		
	Hospet area.			Hospet area.			Hospet area within 5 miles.			Kamal ram (5-9
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
Preparatory cultivation.	17	9	0	12	8	5	16	4	0	12
Manures and Manuring.	45	5	0	41	13	6	45	8	0	26
Seed and Planting.	23	2	0	19	3	9	27	0	0	25
Irrigation and drainage.	6	0	0	6	0	0	9	6	0	9
After cultivation.	9	4	0	11	7	1	15	0	0	13
Harvesting (cutting, stripping, bundling etc.)	8	15	0	8	14	9	27	0	0	25
Carting to sugar factory. (Re.1/- per ton within 5 miles Rs.1-8-0 per ton between 5 & 9 miles).	23	8	0	11	12	1	27	0	0	37
Lease or rental value on land.	76	4	0	76	3	9	80	0	0	75
Other sundry charges like watering, etc.	18	5	0	18	5	4				
Interest at 6% for 6 months on working expenses.	..			..			5	0	0	4
Total cost of cultivation per acre.	228	4	0	206	4	8	252	2	0	228
Yield of cane in tons per acre	28.10			27			27			
Cost of cultivation per ton of sugarcane.	8	2	0	7	10	1	9 12 10 Average of 38-39 and 39-40.			9 Ave 38- 39

1-12-0
7-10-0

N.R./30-9.

of sugarcane per acre -- Hospet Taluk (Bellary District).

....

		1939---40.				RATOON CANES.						
						1939---40.						
ipu- ea iles)	Hospet area within 5 miles.			Kamalapuram area (5--9 miles).			Hospet area.			Kamalapuram area.		
P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.		P.	Rs.	A.	P.
0	16	4	0	12	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
0	54	8	0	37	0	0	37	0	0	37	0	0
0	23	0	0	23	0	0						
0	9	6	0	9	6	0	9	6	0	9	6	0
0	15	0	0	16	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0
0	27	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0
0	27	0	0	37	8	0	25	0	0	37	8	0
0	100	0	0	90	0	0	100	0	0	90	0	0
	..			..						..		
0	5	3	0	4	13	0	3	10	0	4	0	0
0	277	5	0	255	3	0	225	8	0	228	6	0
	27			25			25			25		
10 ge of and	9 12 10 Average of 38-39 and 39-40.			9 10 10 Average of 38-39 and 39-40.			9	0	4	9	0	4

STATEMENT II.

PRICES OF SUGAR AND JAGGERY AT HOSPET (AS REPORTED BY THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, BELLARY)

Note.- (i) The prices are for one ton in each case;

(ii) Sugar prices are for Ex-factory delivery.

Months.	SUGAR. Lowest.	SUGAR. Highest.	SUGAR. Average.	Jaggery. Average price.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
September 1939	287 8	353 12	320 10	201 0
October 1939	315 0	333 12	324 6	185 7
November 1939	333 12	333 12	333 12	192 14
December 1939	385 0	435 0	410 0	193 8
January 1940	360 0	377 8	368 12	149 15
February 1940	345 0	370 0	357 8	133 3
March 1940	340 0	377 8	358 12	125 1
April 1940	336 4	352 8	344 6	117 0
May 1940	336 4	361 4	348 12	119 7
June 1940	336 4	355 0	345 10	126 15
July 1940	290 0	355 0	322 8	112 10
August 1940	265 0	297 8	281 4	94 9
Average price.			343/-	146/-

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107

C.F. 32.

In reply, please quote number, date and short title.*

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 11 OCT 1940 DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT. 28538

Received ..... *Registered* .....

From (Name) L.B.Green Esq., O.B.E.,

(Designation) Director of Industries and Commerce,

Post Box 432, (Station) Madras.

Telegraphic Address .....

To

The Director of Agriculture,

Madras.

No. 8/40 *Dated* 11th October 1940.

Sir,

*Subject: Sugarcane - Fixation of minimum prices - for 1940-41 season - Hospet area.

Reference: Government Endorsement No.24241-III/40-1 dated 6th September 1940, and your letter No.C.652/40 dated 30th September 1940.

The difficulty in fixing a minimum price for cane lies in reconciling the conflicting demands of the cane grower on the one hand and of the sugar manufacturer on the other. The cane grower demands prices based on the cost of cultivation which is very difficult to verify, whilst the sugar manufacturer can offer only a price based on the cost of production and market rates. It cannot in fact be too clearly recognised that the price a sugar manufacturer in this Province can afford to pay for sugar is governed by the price he can obtain for the manufactured product and that the price of sugar is largely, if not entirely, governed by the price at which the Northern India Sugar Syndicate is prepared to sell. I agree with you that a sliding scale of prices with large intervals is the only solution which can be expected to meet the situation. According to paragraph 6 of the note enclosed with your letter, the ryots demand from Rs.11 to Rs.13 per ton of cane. The problem is to arrive at a price which will be a compromise between two extremes viz. (i) the price that the sugar manufacturer can offer to the ryot accor-

ENCLOSURES .....

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SPARE COPIES .....

See note enclosed with this covering letter on pp. 80-89 above

p.3 above

para 6, 82 above

para 5, 81-82 above

para 24, 89 above. B

p.82 above

to the prevailing price in the sugar market and (ii) the price which the ryot is prepared to accept as profitable to himself.

2. The ryot may reasonably expect a share of the profits resulting from favourable conditions in the sugar market. He should also at the same time be prepared to share the burden when the price of sugar falls to an unremunerative level. In order therefore to arrive at an equitable distribution of the profit or loss resulting from market fluctuations, the margin in the sale price of sugar after allowing for the cost of cane and the cost of manufacture of sugar should be distributed as between the cane grower and the sugar manufacturer in some equitable proportion. The Indian Tariff Board in 1937 estimated the cost of manufacture of sugar, excluding the cost of cane but including overheads and profits at Rs.88-10-0 per ton. As regards the price of cane, you propose to take Rs.7-14-0 per ton as the cost of cultivation. A margin of Rs.2-2-0 per ton may perhaps be allowed for the cultivator's profit and the interest on his capital investment. The fair price for cane will then be Rs.10-0-0 per ton. On the basis of a nine per cent recovery, 11.1 tons of cane will be required for the manufacture of one ton of sugar, so that the cost of cane required for the manufacture of one ton of sugar may be taken as Rs.11.1 x 10 or Rs.111. Thus a selling price of Rs.260 per ton for sugar i.e. Rs.111 for cane plus Rs.89 on account of cost of manufacture including overheads and profits plus Rs.60 for excise duty should enable both the cane grower and the sugar manufacturer to obtain a reasonable return. In preparing a sliding scale of minimum prices, Rs.260 per ton of sugar corresponding to a price of Rs.10 per ton of cane may therefore be taken as the basic price, and if the price of sugar deviates from this limit, the difference in value may be shared between the cane grower and the sugar manufacturer in the ratio of 111 (cost of cane) to 149 (cost of manufacture of sugar including overheads, profits and excise duty) ~~xxxx

(1) Rs.190 and below.
(2) Rs.191 to 220
(3) Rs.221 to 260
(4) Rs.261 to 300.
(5) Rs.301 to 340.
(6) Rs.341 and above.

Selling price per ton of sugar at the factory.	Margin of difference between the class centre of selling price and the fair price of Rs.260 per ton	Canegrowers share of the difference (111 of 260 column 2.	Canegrowers share of the difference per ton of cane = (Col.3) / 11.1	Suggested minimum price per ton of cane (vide 10 plus figure in Column 4)
	2.	3.	4.	5.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
190 and below	- 70 0 0	- 29 14 0	- 2 12 0	7 4 0
191 to 220 Class centre = 205½	- 54 8 0	- 23 4 0	- 2 0 0	8 0 0
221 to 260 Class centre = 240½	- 19 8 0	- 8 5 0	- 0 12 0	9 4 0
261 to 300 Class centre = 280½	+ 20 8 0	+ 8 12 0	+ 0 12 0	10 12 0
301 to 340 Class centre = 320½	+ 60 8 0	+ 25 13 0	+ 2 4 0	12 4 0
341 and above	+ 81 0 0	+ 34 9 0	+ 3 0 0	13 0 0

Note: The minimum price has been calculated to the nearest quarter of a rupee in each case. In the first and in the last interval, the calculation has been based on the minimum price of sugar of Rs.190 and Rs.341 per ton respectively.

3. The above calculation is based on the assumption of a recovery percentage of nine. Should the factory not be able to crush cane without low recovery at the commencement of the season and deteriorated sugar content at the end, it will not be possible for this average recovery to be attained. The great need of the Hospet factory, as of several other factories seems to be the introduction of types of cane that will mature at various periods of the crushing season in order to avoid the uneconomic crushing of immature cane by the factories. The introduction of early and late ripening varieties in greater measure would enable the crushing season to be prolonged and the factories to obtain a better recovery at the beginning and

4. It will be seen that the minimum prices worked out above are lower than the figures suggested by you which appear to be on the high side. In fixing minimum rates it is very necessary to ensure that the interests of the sugar industry of the Province are safeguarded and that it is not exposed unnecessarily to the competition of factories in Northern India which, assisted by unduly favourable railway freights may at any time use this Province as a dumping ground for their surplus sugar production. As you know, the production of sugar during 1939-40 in India has been greatly in excess of the demand and the estimated carry over for the next year is very large indeed, whilst owing to the high prices ruling for cane last year, there has been a marked increase in the planting of cane by ryots in India as a whole. The future of the industry is uncertain and a period of low price of sugar with consequent low price of cane appears to be in prospect. You have shown in your letter that between December 1939- and August 1940, the price of sugar per ton fell from Rs.410 to Rs.265. Obviously a rate for sugar cane which may have been equitable when sugar was standing at the higher level would be quite the reverse now that the price has declined to such a great extent.

5. The fair price for sugar assumed in my calculations is Rs.260 per ton which will be found to be Rs.22 per ton higher than the minimum price of Rs.238 per ton fixed by the Indian Sugar Syndicate with effect from 1st November 1940. Under present conditions with Java sugar out of the market, nearly 60 per cent of the consumption of sugar in this Province is confined to North Indian sugar, and seeing that the cost of cultivation of cane in the United Provinces and Bihar is lower than in this Province the sugar industry in Madras may be faced with a grave situation if the minimum price of cane fixed in the United Provinces is substantially below the price fixed here with due regard to the richness of the cane, purity of the juice and fibrous character

for sugarcane is fixed, having regard only to the cost of cultivation and without any regard to the capacity of a factory to pay the price with reference to the ruling price of sugar, the only result will be that the factory will have to close down until conditions improve, in which case the growers will be worse off in view of the present low level of jaggery prices. On a consider tion of all these factors, I have endeavoured to reconcile the interests of both the producer of cane and the manufacturer of sugar in preparing the sliding scale of minimum prices. I am afraid, however, that whatever minimum rates are fixed, neither the grower nor the manufacturer will be satisfied.

6. As instructed by the Development Secretary, I am sending him a copy of this letter direct.

Sd.L.B.Green,
Director of Industries and Commerce.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

Director of Industries and Commerce.

G.M.

The India Sugars Shareholders Association Ltd.

Hospet, ... 194

Dev. Sec

Camp:
Ootacamund.

11th October, 1940.

To

28541-A
12-10-40

The Hon'ble H.M. Hood Esq.,
Government Adviser,
O O T A C A M U N D.

S i r,

Re: Cane Price fixation in Hospet area.

I beg just a moments leave of you to report to you the happy news that the factory and the ryots have come to an amicable settlement on the price question. I know your time is precious and I request that I may be permitted just a few minutes to report the lines of the settlement and to take your kind directions in the matter.

Begging to be excused for this intrusion,

Yours respectfully,

Hon. Secry.

115
28542A

The India Sugars Shareholders Association Ltd.

Hospd. 11th October, 1940.

To

The Hon'ble H.M. Hood Esq.,

Adviser to the Government of Madras,

M A D R A S.

S i r,

With reference to my interview at Guntakkal on the 28th September morning I am glad to report to you that the peasants and the factory have come to an agreement on the question of cane price. The parties have taken the Parry's sliding scale as their model and adapting the same to the conditions and limitations of this factory, agreed upon a minimum price starting with Rs.2?1-1-6 sugar price i.e., at Rs.7-4-0 per ton of cane and paying a bonus of Re.0-0-8½ for every rupee rise in the price of sugar.

10 below I enclose herein a statement explaining the merits and details of the price fixation.

It only remains for me to thank you, Sir, for giving us the right direction in the matter and enabling us to get into the trust and confidence of the ryots.

Yours faithfully,

Hon. Secry.

A N N E X U R E.

After my interview with the Hon'ble Government Adviser at Guntakkal on the 28th September '40, I proceeded to Hospet and reported to the Management the true nature of the trouble as the Government diagnosed it, viz., that the factory does not command the trust and confidence of the ryot. The Managing Agent readily agreed with me that the factory is not worth a moment's existence, if it is not going to enjoy the trust and confidence of the ryots and he issued a circular to all the cane growers, who number in all about 700 to 800. The peasants something like 300 to 400 mustered strong and they sent a number of their leaders to negotiate with the Management on the cane price. The negotiation took full two days of discussion and I was a witness to the fact what a hard bargainers the peasant representatives were.

They took the Parry's model for the fixation and they beat the Management in getting a price better than Parry's itself. They started with the Parry's Rs.95/- for 10 tons of cane. They know that we require not less than 11 tons of cane to produce 1 ton of sugar. Our recovery is 8.72. That was last year's. It is no matter of opinion but a grim fact. The peasants bargained hard and got the recovery fixed at 9%.

Then, there was the other principle of price determination. The Rs.95/- fixed by Parry's represents 52.77% of the costs for raw materials. The Parry's can well afford 52.77% for their turn-over is 15,000 tons.

Ours is undoubtedly an uneconomic Unit, measured by the Tariff Board Standard of 500 tons capacity of 130 days working. We crush only 400 tons and that for only 100 days. Naturally, we have to take about 46%, which is the minimum recognised by the Tariff Board. On that question again, the Managing Agent yielded and both agreed on 50%. Now, the two principles which determine the price having been agreed, the next important point was to determine the starting point of scale. On that there was a great deal of bargaining and eventually it was settled in a spirit of give and take. The Mg. Agent cited the 1937 precedent of the price falling to Rs.160/-, the peasants expressed the hope there would be no repetition of that catastrophe. In the end they agreed upon Rs.220/-, to be precise Rs.221-1-6. If the sugar price does not fall below the Rs.220/- point, then the peasant is getting the benefit of every rupee rise. But if it should fall, the Mg. agent undertakes the risk. In that spirit both the parties have come to an agreement and immediately followed about 450 applications offering well over 50,000 tons of cane, a lot more than the Factory can crush.

Sugar Price including Excise Duty (1)	CANE PRICE PER TON INCLUDING BONUS I.S.R. Ltd. Basic Price 50% Recovery 9.0% (2)	Nellikuppam. Basic Price 52.77% Recovery 10.0% (3)
Rs 330--0--0	Rs. 12 - 2 - 4	Rs. 14 - 3 - 7
325--0--0	11 -14 - 9	13 -15 - 3
320--0--0	11 -11 - 2	13 -11 - 2
315--0--0	11 - 7 - 7	13 - 6 -11
310--0--0	11 - 4 - 0	13 - 2 - 9
305--0--0	11x- 0 - 5	12 -14 - 6
300--0--0	10 -12 -10	12 -10 - 4
295--0--0	10 - 9 - 3	12 - 6 -11
290--0--0	10- 5 - 8	12 - 1 -10
285--0--0	10---2---0	11 -13 - 8
280--0--0	9 -14 - 5	11 - 9 - 5
275--0--0	9 -10 - 9	11 - 5 - 3
270--0--0	9 - 7 - 2	11 - 1 - 0
265--0--0	9 - 3 - 7	10 -12 -10
260--0--0	9---0 - 0	10 - 8 - 7
255--0--0	8 -12 - 4	10 - 4 - 0
250--0--0	8 - 8 -10	10 - 0 - 2
245--0--0	8 - 5 - 2	9 -11 -11

Sugar Price including Excise Duty.	CANE PRICE PER TON INCLUDING BONUS	
	I.S.R. Ltd. Basic Price 50% Recovery 9.0%	Nellikuppam. Basic Price 52.77% Recovery 10.0 %
240--0--0 Rs.	8 - 1 - 8	Rs. 9 - 8 - 0
240--0--0	8 - 1 - 8	9 - 8 - 0
235--0--0	7 -14 - 0	9 - 8 - 0
230--0--0	7 -10 - 5	9 - 8 - 0
225--0--0	7 - 6 -10	9 - 8 - 0
221--1--6	7 - 4 - 0 + 0-2-10	9 - 8 - 0
220--0--0	7 - 4 - 0	9 - 8 - 0

Here, it may be mentioned that the Management has given up a number of other factors which go to increase the costs of manufacture and correspondingly reduce the money available for cane. For instance, our purity of cane is only 75%, whereas, Parry's is about 82%. The question of purity affects the cost in this way. Owing to the lower recovery and our having to crush 11 tons of cane against 10 tons, a greater strain on the machinery is caused and we have to reckon an additional 10 per cent depreciation on this account. Further for fuel alone, our factory has got to spend something like Rs.15,000, to Rs.20,000 for coal, which, in ordinary circumstances must be obviated by bagasse. This is entirely due to irregular arrivals of cane which is beyond the control of the factory. The Parry's enter into contracts from the very beginning of the planting season, that is, something like one year beforehand, thereby ensuring for themselves a regularity of supply which makes for continuity of crushing and also quality of cane. In our case, we lose between 39 to 46% of our working hours waiting for this cane. This tells upon the fuel consumption which is got to be supplemented

by additional coal costing Rs.0-10-0 per ton of cane. This factor has also been omitted, to the disadvantage of the factory and to the advantage of the ryot. It was done so with a view to establishing cordiality of relationship between the factory and peasant.

Hon. Secry.
The India Sugars Shareholders Association Ltd.,
Hospet.

M. Co. Co

Put up file today.
Chy In view of the agreement between the factory and the ryots regds, we must withdraw the notices & also see that the price agreed to by them may be in force

HC
125

Copy of pp. 104-111 above

ANNEXURE.

After my interview with the Hon'ble Government Adviser at Guntakkal on the 28th September '40, I proceeded to Hospet and reported to the Management the true nature of the trouble as the Government diagnosed it, viz., that the factory does not command the trust and confidence of the ryot. The Managing Agent readily agreed with me that the factory is not worth a moment's existence, if it is not going to enjoy the trust and confidence of the ryots and he issued a circular to all the cane growers, who number in all about 700 to 800. The peasants something like 300 to 400 mustered strong and they sent a number of their leaders to negotiate with the Management on the cane price. The negotiation took full two days of discussion and I was a witness to the fact what a hard bargainers the peasant representatives were.

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Sugar Price including noise Duty.	CANE PRICE PER TON INCLUDING BONUS.	
	T.S.R. Ltd. Basic Price 50% Recovery 9.0%	Nellikuppam. Basic Price 52.77% Recovery 10.0%
Rs.330—0—0	Rs. 12 - 2 - 4	Rs. 14 - 3 - 7
325—0—0	11 -14 - 9	13 -15 - 3
320—0—0	11 -11 - 2	13 -11 - 2
315—0—0	11 - 7 - 7	13 - 6 -11
310—0—0	11 - 4 - 0	13 - 2 - 9
305—0—0	11 - 0 - 5	12 -14 - 6
300—0—0	10 -12 -10	12 -10 - 4
295—0—0	10 - 9 - 3	12 - 6 -11
290—0—0	10 - 5 - 8	12 - 1 -10
285—0—0	10 - 2 - 0	11 -13 - 8
280—0—0	9 -14 - 5	11 - 9 - 5
275—0—0	9 -10 - 9	11 - 5 - 3
270—0—0	9 - 7 - 2	11 - 1 - 0
265—0—0	9 - 3 - 7	10 -12 -10
260—0—0	9 - 0 - 0	10 - 8 - 7
255—0—0	8 -12 -	10 - 4 - 0

Sugar Price including Excise Duty	CANE PRICE PER TON INCLUDING BONUS.	
	I.S. R. Ltd.	Nellikuppam.
	Basic Price 50% Recovery 9.0%	Basic Price 52.77% Recovery 10.0%
250--0--0	8 - 8 -10	10 - 0 - 2
245--0--0	8 - 5 - 2	9 -11 -11
240--0--0	...	9 - 8 - 0
240--0--0	8 - 1 - 8	9 - 8 - 0
235--0--0	7 -14 - 0	9 - 8 - 0
230--0--0	7 -10 - 5	9 - 8 - 0
225--0--0	7 - 6 -10	9 - 8 - 0
221--1--6	7 - 4 - 0	9 - 8 - 0
220--0--0	7 - 4 - 0	9 - 8 - 0

Here, it may be mentioned that the Management has given up a number of other factors which go to increase the costs of manufacture and correspondingly reduce the money available for cane. For instance, our purity of cane is only 75%, whereas Parry's is about 82%. The question of purity affects the cost in this way. Owing to the lower recovery and our having to crush 11 tons of cane against 10 tons, a greater strain on the machinery is caused and we have to reckon an additional 10 per cent depreciation on this account. Further for fuel alone, our factory has got to spend something like Rs.15,000, to Rs.20,000 for coal, which, in ordinary circumstances must be obviated by bagassee. This is entirely due to irregular arrivals of cane which is beyond the control of the factory. The Parry's enter into contracts from the very beginning of the planting season, that is, something like one year beforehand, thereby ensuring for themselves a regularity of supply which makes for continuity of crushing and also quality of cane. In our case, we lose between 39 to 46% of our working hours waiting for this cane. This tells upon the fuel consumption which is got to be supplemented

by additional coal costing Rs.0-10-0 per ton of cane. This factor has also been omitted, to the disadvantage of the factory and to the advantage of the ryot. It was done so with a view to establishing cordiality o relationship between the factory and peasant.

Hon. Secry.,
The India Sugars Shareholders Association Ltd.,
Hospet.

12. 10. 40

To
Rao Bahadur.
C.P. Karnataka News
Development Secretary.

Cu
16xuo

00130 133

28931 A

C. Prefix. O Code AL

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT No. T6/10/40

Recd. from 7.27	Sent at ____ H. ____ M.	Office Stamp. MADRAS C 16 OCT 40 P.L.O.
By 23/7	To	
	By	
Handed in at (Office of Origin). Madras	Date. 16 Hour. Minute.	Service Instructions. Words. 30
TO		Recd. here at H. M.

Devonkent.

madras.

reinvestaten of rejets accepted terms
and proceeding Carnival of 1939 by
of cane cutting Request Government kindness
Eastcoast's satisfaction

(D.D. 113 of 7) K. Thenimappa Rangachar Mohanlal

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from, the text.

Cir 16 xuo

00118

28932 A

Class } Cir 16 xuo
Prefix. } O Code HL

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT No. 16/10/40 135

Recd. from	Sent at ____ H. ____ M.	Office Stamp.
By	To	MADRAS D 16 OCT 40 C.T.O.
	By	

Handed in at (Office of Origin).	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
Hospet	16	8	15		29

Recd. here at 9 H. 30 M.

TO

Secretary Madras

Accepted supply of Cane offered by Ryots on sliding Scale Rate with minimum Price of 7/6 irrespective of amt. Price of Sugar being below 220

Ramakrishna

(Managing Agent, Hospet Fr. Co.)

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from, the text.

A. RANGANATHAM

28934A
16.10.40

BESANT AVENUE
ADYAR, MADRAS.
Y.M.I.A.
G. T. MADRAS.

137

Dated 10-10-1940

Dear Mr Howard

I was in Coimbatore on the 16th & 17th of last month and when I was there I took the opportunity of visiting Coimbatore Lakshmi Sugar Mills Ltd, Godanur. It is rather a small factory the manager in charge told me that cane was being purchased for the factory at 6 Rs a ton. I met the Managing Director of the mills the same evening (16th) (his name is Mr Gokuldas Thakurdas) & he said with some satisfaction, that he had reduced the price that day to 5 Rs a ton. I am just writing to give the information to you - not that the Harpet factory should do as the Godanur factory

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely

N Rangarathnam

G. INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE.

This form must accompany an inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay. Rs. As.

Handed in at (Office of Origin).	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
adoni	16	16	20	ste	37

Recd. here at 16/11/39 M.

TO

Devment madras

Your telephone conversation fourteen tahsildar hospet reports begin enquiry agreements with factory appear bonafide terms of agreement

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Chand & Sons, Printers, Calcutta—5695R (B-178)—5-12-38—80,000 Bks.

141

C. INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

MADRAS G.P.O. 16 OCT

NOTICE

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay. Rs. As. Stamp.

Handed in at (Office of Origin).	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions	Words.
		11			

To unavailabl

Reed. here at H. M.

as agreements reported sent to devt sub coll ectors sending report in two days ends

Collector

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Lal Chand & Sons, Printers, Calcutta

~~130~~
143

(Telegram) (Ordinary) STATE.

TO (Name) Devment

(Address)

(Telegraph Office) Madras.

29102 A
17-10-40

Your	Telephone	Conversation	Fourteenth
Tahsildar	Hospet	Reports	Begin
On	Enquiry	Agreements	With
Factory	Appear	Bonafide	Terms
Of	Agreement	Unavailable	As
Agreements	Reported	Sent	To
Devment	Subcollector	Sending	Report
In	Two	Days	Ends.

(FROM) COLLECTOR.

~~For Collector.~~

Adoni - Camp, -
(Bellary District)
16th October 1940.

Post copy submitted to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, Madras, in confirmation, with reference to the telephone call on 14-10-40.

for Collector
16.x.40

1860.0000.

145

THE INDIA SUGARS & REFINERIES, LIMITED.

(Registered Office · Hospet, Bellary District.)

V. RAMALINGAM,
Managing Agent

Codes Used :—Bentley's.
Tel: "SUGARS" Hospet.

HOSPET, Bellary Dist.

Ref. No 172

16th. October, 1940

29193 A
17.10.40

The Secretary,
Development Department,
Government of Madras,
Fort. St. George,
MADRAS.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I accept the terms and conditions for the supply of sugar cane to the Factory with a minimum price of Rs.7-4-0 as mutually agreed upon between ourselves and the ryots, and submitted to the Government.

agreements kept in office - One copy at end of flag (N)

I agree to pay a minimum price of Rs.7-4-0 whether the price of sugar is Rs.220/-. or below and I confirm the following telegram sent to you today, indicating the above.

"Accepted Supply of Cane Offered By Ryots On Sliding Scale Rate With minimum Price Of 7/4 Irrespective of any Price Of Sugar Going Below 220 "

orgl telgm p.122 above. 134—147 & below

I also enclose herein copies of the agreement and acceptance forms, (to be entered into) together with the 'Rates Table'.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,
FOR THE INDIA SUGARS & REFINERIES LTD.
V V Ramalingam.
Managing Agent.

Application offering to sell sugarcane and for sugarcane.
Registration 1940/41.

The India Sugars & Refineries Limited,
Hospet.

Dear Sirs,

Sugarcane season 1940/41.

I.....son of.....residing at .....
village.....Post.....Taluq, intend to supply sugar cane from the area noted below and hereby make application for registration of this area or such part of it, as you may be pleased to accept.

CO. 290.	Plant.	Acres.	Cents.
CO. 290.	1st.Ratoon.	Acres.	Cents.
Any other variety including Pundy.	Plant.	Acres.	Cents.
	1st.Ratoon.	Acres.	Cents.

The Survey Numbers and other description of the land on which I have grown sugarcane are as follows.

Village.	S.No.	Acres.	Cents.

I hereby offer to supply at your factory at Hospet the whole of the said sugarcane grown on the area in the above survey numbers that may be accepted and registered by you for crushing during the 1940/41 crushing season (ie. from the date of commencement of crushing until.... 1941) at the following prices:-

M

CO.290.	Rs.7-4-0 per ton plus bonus at the rate of 8.6 pies/ton for every rupee rise above Rs.221-1-6 per ton in the price of sugar.
Anyother variety including Pundy.	-do-

K

NOTE: The price of sugar means the average price realised on rails at Hospet for one ton of white sugar between the 1st.January 1941 and 30th. September 1941, including Excise Duty at the rate or rates ruling between these dates.

I will not fail to supply sugarcane from the area in the above survey numbers that may be accepted and registered by you.

you.

In the event of my failing to supply in accordance with the letter of acceptance of the company (10% more or less being allowed) I agree that the Company shall be under no obligation to purchase all or any of the sugarcane grown by me either at the above or any other prices.

I further agree to the general conditions pointed overleaf and to abide by the same .

Date. Signature.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. No variety of sugarcane other than the variety that may be mentioned by the Company in their letter of acceptance shall be supplied by the ryot from the land accepted and registered by the Company and the whole or any part of the sugarcane so grown shall not be sold by the ryot to anyone other than the Company without the Company's written consent.

2. Sugarcane should be cut forand brought or sent to the Hospet Factory, for the Company's acceptance, in strict accordance with the cutting orders issued by the company and within the time prescribed therein.

3. All the sugarcane so brought or sent to the factory should be free from tops, roots and binders. It should not be in an immature , diseased or damaged condition. It should have been cut from the area registered by the company.

4. Each variety of sugarcane should be brought or sent separately and should not be mixed.

5. The Company may refuse to accept the whole or any part of the sugarcane which may be brought or sent to the factory by the ryot in breach of all or any of the abovesaid conditions

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conditions

6. The decision of the Company regarding variety, weight quality and identity of the sugarcane brought or sent to the factory shall be final and binding on the ryot and shall not be open to question by him in any manner, under any circumstances.

7. If the company is wholly or partially prevented from working the factory at Hospet by Act of God, Act of State, Strikes, Labour disturbances, Civil Commotion, Breakdown of Machinery or any other cause beyond the control of the Company, the Company may refuse to accept the whole or any portion of the sugarcane that may be brought or sent to the factory or that might have been previously brought or sent to the factory.

8. The Sugarcane brought or sent to the factory shall be at the risk and responsibility of the ryot till it is accepted by the Company. The Company shall be deemed to have accepted the sugarcane brought or sent to the Factory only after it is weighed

9. If, by chance or otherwise, bad sugarcane is put in the cart and weighed, the company shall also have the right to pick and reject such sugarcane before crushing it and deduct the weight of such rejected sugarcane from the nett weight entered on the ticket.

10. Sugarcane rejected or not accepted by the Company as stated above shall be removed by the ryot at his own risk and expense and the company shall not be responsible for the price or value thereof or for loss or damages, that the ryot may sustain by such rejection or refusal to accept.

11. Payment of sugarcane proceeds (excluding bonus) will be made at Hospet about. days after the weighment of cane provided that there is no liability.

12. Payment of bonus, if any, will be made about the end of October after the cane season sugar sales account has been completed.

13. The accounts of such ryots as have taken no advance as the sugarcane or otherwise owe no debt to the company will

will be settled preferentially.

For Office Use Only.

No.

Area Accepted:

CO. 290.	Plant.	Acres	Cents.
	I Ratoon.	Acres	Cents.
Anyother variety including Pundy.	Plant.	Acres	Cents.
	I Ratoon.	Acres	Cents.

Date of Acceptance:

Cane Superintendent.

Date:

THE INDIA SUGARS & REFINERIES LTD. HOSPET.

The Company will pay on the following scales for sugar Cane delivered at the Hospet Factory during 1940/41 Crushing Season (ie. from the date of commencement of crushing until 30th.March '40) in acceptable condition and accepted by them.

Sugar price.	Price, including bonus, per ton of Sugarcane.
Per ton -2240 Lbs.	CO.290 and other varieties. Rs.- As.- Ps.
220.	7- 4- 0.
225.	7- 6- 0.
230.	7-10- 5.
235.	7-14- 0.
240.	8- 1- 7.
245.	8- 5- 2.
250.	8- 8-10.
255.	8-12- 4.
260.	9- 0- 0.
265.	9- 3- 7.
270.	9- 7- 2.
275.	9-10- 9.
280.	9-14- 5.
285.	10- 2- 0.
290.	10- 5- 8.
295.	10- 9- 3.
300.	10-12-10.

The scale set out in para 1. above is arrived at by accepting the following method of calculation, namely, irrespective of sugar prices the Company will so long as the sugar factory at Hospet is not wholly or partially prevented from working

working during the said season by Act of God, Act of State, War, strikes, labour disturbances, civil commotion, breakdown of machinery or any other cause beyond the control of the Company take and pay not less than the following prices for sugarcane:-

Co.290 & other varieties.Rs. 7- 4- 0 per ton.

BONUS.

Co.290 & other varieties. 8.6 pies per ton cane for every rupee rise in the price of sugar above Rs.221-1-6.

The price of sugar means the average price realised on rails at Hospet for 1 ton white sugar between 1st.January '41 to 30th. September 1941.

The prices announced above will apply to the produce of those ryots who make a reasonable offer to supply sugarcane by:-

1. Submitting their offers to supply sugarcane on the prescribed form which is available in the Company's cane office at Hospet.

The Company will not consider after the required area has been registered in its books.

Hospet,
16-10-1940.

159

THE INDIA SUGARS & REFINERIES LIMITED. HOSPET.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE - 1940/41.

Hospet, Date:-

To:

Dear Sir,

We have pleasure in informing you that we have accepted your offer dated..... to sell sugarcane to us, for the extent noted below:

		Acres.	Cents.
CO. 290.	Plant.		
CO. 290.	I Ratoon.		
Anyother variety including Pundia.	Plant.		
	I Ratoon.		

Yours faithfully,

Cane Superintendent.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
17 OCT 1940
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Hospet,

16th. October '40.

The Secretary,
Development Department,
Government of Madras,
Fort. St. George,
MADRAS.

29105 A
17-10-40

Honoured Sir,

We the undersigned representatives of the ryots appoin at the meeting of the ryots have the honour to state that we have on behalf of ourselves and the ryots that attended the meeting agree to supply as already tendered by us, 50,000 tons of cane on such terms and conditions as mutually agreed upon between us and the Company as per 'Rates Table' and conditions set out in the agreement, copies of which are herewith enclosed.

P. 150 below

P. 150-152 below

We confirm the telegram sent by us today reading as under:

orgl. telgm
P-120 above

"We Representatives Of Ryots Accepted Terms And Prices Mutually Arrived At For Supply Of Cane Requesting Government Withdraw Lastyears notification ".

P-143 ofF

We have the honour to be

Honoured Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servants,

ಸಂಗಪ್ಪ

ಹನುಮಂತಪ್ಪ

left thumb of Pyati Hingappa

left thumb impression of Hanmi Nakkunna

B. Mohammad
15-X-40

ದಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಷುಗರ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ರಿಫೈನರೀಸ್

ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್, ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ.

1940-41 ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿದ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿ.

1 ಟನ್ ಸಕ್ಕರೆಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ (ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ)	ರೂ. 220	ಇದ್ದರೆ	1 ಟನ್ ಕಬ್ಬಿನಬೆಲೆ	ರೂ.7—4—0ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ
do	221-1-6	do	do	7—4—0
do	225	do	do	7—6—0
do	230	do	do	7—10-5
do	235	do	do	7—14-0
do	240	do	do	8—1—7
do	245	do	do	8—5—2
do	250	do	do	8—8-10
do	255	do	do	8—12-4
do	260	do	do	9—0—0
do	265	do	do	9—3—7
do	270	do	do	9—7—2
do	275	do	do	9—10-9
do	280	do	do	9—14-5
do	285	do	do	10—2—0
do	290	do	do	10—5—S
do	295	do	do	10—9—3
do	300	do	do	10-12-10

ಮೇಲಿನ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಬೆಲೆಯು ರೂ. ~~220/-~~ 221-1-6 ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾದಾಗ ಹಾಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ 8. 6 ಪೈಗಳ ಪ್ರೋಸನ್ನು ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಬೆಲೆಯಾದ ರೂ.7—4—0 ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ,
1—10—1940.

[ಸಹಿ] ವಿ. ರಾಮಲಿಂಗಂ
ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜಿಂಗ್ ಏಜೆಂಟರು

(ಕ್ರೌನ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ.)

ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಮಹಸೂಲು ಖರೀದಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟು.

ಸನ್ 194 ನೇ ಇಸ್ವಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಫೇ ತೇದಿಯಲ್ಲು
ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲೂಕು ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ 1913 ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಕಂಪನೀಸು ಆಕ್ಟು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇನ್ ಕಾರ್ಪರೇಟು ಆದ ಜಾಯಿಂಟು ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಕಂಪನಿ **ದಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಷುಗರ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ರಿಫೈನರೀಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜಿಂಗು ಏಜಂಟರಾದ ವಿ. ರಾವ್:ಲಿಂಗಂ ಮೊದಲಿಯಾರ್** ಇವರಿಗೆ

ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲೂಕು ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ
ಮತ್ತ ಮಗ
ಬೀದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ನಾನು ಈ ದಿನ ಬರ್ಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟು ಯೇನಂದರೆ.

(1) ನನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ (2) ಆಥವ ನಾನು ಇತರರಿಂದ ಸಾಗು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಯಾ (3) ಲಿಖಿತ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಈಕೆಳಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ಈ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಸ್ವಂತ ಖರ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ಬೆಳಸಿರುವ ಮಹಸೂಲು ಟನ್‌ಗಳು ನನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಖರ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ಕಟಾವಣಿಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರ ಕಾರಖಾನೆಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಸುಲುಳ್ಳವನು. ಸದ್ರಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ಟನ್ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ಪರ್ತು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನೀವು ಮುಂಚೆ ಎಪ್ರಾಟುಮಾಡುವ ದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಯಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಪರಾ :- ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ನೀವು ಮುಂಚೆ ದರ ನನಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು 24 ಘಂಟೆಯ ನೋಟೀಸು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಈ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲುಳ್ಳವನು.

ಸದ್ರಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಹಸೂಲನ್ನು ಈ ಸುಗ್ಗಿಕಾಲ ರಿಂದ
ರ ತಳಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇನೇಜಿಂಗು ಏಜಂಟರೇಯಾಗಲಿ, ಆಥವಾ ಅವರ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೊಂದಿದವರಾಗಲಿ ಕಟಾವಣಿಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೋ, ಆ ವೇಳಿಗೆ ಕಟಾವಣಿಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರ ತೂಕಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದುಕೊಡಲುಳ್ಳವನು, ನನ್ನ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಕಬ್ಬು. ಬೇರುದಿಂಡು ಮತ್ತು ಸೋಗೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಒಂದೇ ಜಾತಿಯಾ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ. (ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆ ಜಾತಿಯ ಕಬ್ಬು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ತರುವದಿಲ್ಲಾ). ಹಾಗೆ ತಂದ ಕಬ್ಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಲೋಪವಿದ್ದರೆ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ವಾಪಸುಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

ಪರಾ:- ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ಕಟಾವಣಿಗೆ ನಿರುಣಹಿಸಿದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡಲು ಅಭ್ಯಂತರ ನಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದ್ರಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ನೋಟೀಸು ಸುಬೋರ್ಡು ಮೂಲಕ 24 ಘಂಟೆ ನೋಟೀಸುಕೊಟ್ಟು ನನ್ನ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟು ರದ್ದುಮಾಡುವದಲ್ಲದೇ ನನ್ನ ಕಡಿಯಿಂದ ಬಾಕಿ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಮಹಸೂಲುಗೆ ಟ್ಯಾ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ. 0—4—0 ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಪರಾಫ ಪಸೂಲುಮಾಡಲು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ನಾನು ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ ವೇಬ್ರಿಡ್ಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೂಕ ಮಾಡುವಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕಬ್ಬು ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಖುದ್ದು ಬಂದು ನನ್ನ ಕಬ್ಬು ತೂಕಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ರಶೀದಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳವನು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಕಟಾವಣಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡಿಸಿದ ತರುವಾಯ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ 24 ಘಂಟೆಯ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಮಹಸೂಲು ಕಟಾವಣಿಮಾಡಿಸಬಾರದೆಂದು ಕಂಪನಿ ನೋಟೀಸುಬೋರ್ಡುದ್ವಾರ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟಾವಣಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಪುನಃ ಉತ್ತರವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಟಾವಣಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡಿ ಆದೆತು ಈ ಸುಗ್ಗಿಕಾಲ ರಿಂದ ಈ ವಳಗಾಗಿ ಷಡ್ಯೂಲು ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡಷ್ಟು ಟನ್ನುಗಳ ಕಬ್ಬುನ್ನು ಆರ್ಡರು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಕಟಾವಣಿಮಾಡಿ ಆಯಾ ದಿನವೇ ತಂದುಕೊಡಲುಳ್ಳವನು. ಪಣಗಿದ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನಾಗಲಿ, ಬೆಂಡುಕಬ್ಬನ್ನಾಗಲಿ, ಒಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಂಪು ಹುಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ನಾನು ತಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರು. ಕರಾರುಮಾಡಿದ ಟನ್ನುಗಳ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವೇ ಉತ್ತರಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡುವವನು. ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಪರ್ತುಗಳು ಯಾವತ್ತು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಓದಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಒಪ್ಪಿ ನನ್ನ ಖುದ್ದು ರಾಜಿಯಿಂದ ಬರಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟು ಸಹಿ.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟು ನನಗೆ ಓದಿ ತಿಳಿದಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ,

ಪರತು:- (1) ಒಂದುಟ್ಯಾ ಖಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ರು. 7/4ಕನಿಷ್ಟಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು, ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಬೆಲೆಯು 1 ಟ್ಯಾಗೆ ರೂ. 220/- ರಂತೆ (ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಶೇರಿಸಿ) ಏಪ್ರಾಟುಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನಾನು ಕಬ್ಬು ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡಿದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

(2) ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಬೆಲೆಯು ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳುಹಿಸಿದ ರೂ. 220/-ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ 8.4 ಪೈಗಳು ಬೋನಸ್ಸುಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬೋನಸ್ಸು 1941 ಜನವರಿ 1ನೇ ತೇದಿ ಇಂದ 1941 ಸೆಪ್ಟಂಬರ 30ನೇ ತೇದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಬೆಲೆಯ ದಾವಾಷಿಯನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಮಹಸೂಲು ವಿವರ.

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸರ್ವೇ ನಂ|| ಯು. ಕೆ. ಪಟ್ಟಾ ಆಥವಾ ಸಾಗು ಯಾ ಲಿಖಿತ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ.

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು.

1.

Translation of the form of the sugarcane buying agreement,
on page 165 of G.O.No. 28 Development dated 6-1-1941.

To

V. Ramalinga Mudaliar, Managing Agent,
The India Sugars & Refineries Ltd., (Joinst Stock Company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913 in Hospet taluk, Bellary District on

Agreement given by

I agree that I will at my own cost have the sugarcanes cut and supplied to the Factory from (i) my own(fields), (ii) from those (fileds) which I have cultivated or (iii) from those in respect of which I have obtained the power in writing, described below and grown at my own cost this year.

(1) If the rate you specify in future is not agreeable to me, I will, within 24 hours notice, cancel this agreement. I will supply the sugarcanes grown in the fields above mentioned during the season .....at any time when the managing Agent or the one who is authorised by him asks me to cut and supply. I will supply sugarcane of one variety without roots and leaves. (I will not mix sugarcanes of various varieties). If the Company finds that there is any defect in the sugarcanes I supplied, they are entitled to return them.

If I fail to supply, as mentioned above, the Company may by giving a 24 hours notice published on their notice board cancel the contract and may levy a fine at the rate of annas four per ton for the balance of the sugarcane I have to supply. I will be present when the sugarcane is weighed at the factory weigh-bridge and will have it weighed and obtain a receipt. If after I begin cutting, due to any unforeseen circumstances, the Company gives me notice of 24 hours through its notice board that the sugarcanes should not be cut, I will stop cutting and will begin to do so only when I receive an intimation to that effect and will supply this season ..... within.....date, the sugarcane in the fields scheduled according to the order every day, and supply it the same day. If I supply canes dried hollow or those having red streaks inside, the Company is entitled to refuse them. If the sugarcane is more than that I have promised to supply according to contract, I will supply it if you desire me to do so. I have read, understood and have agreed to the conditions stated above and I affix my signature with my free will. I have read the above mentioned agreement and I agree.

Condition.

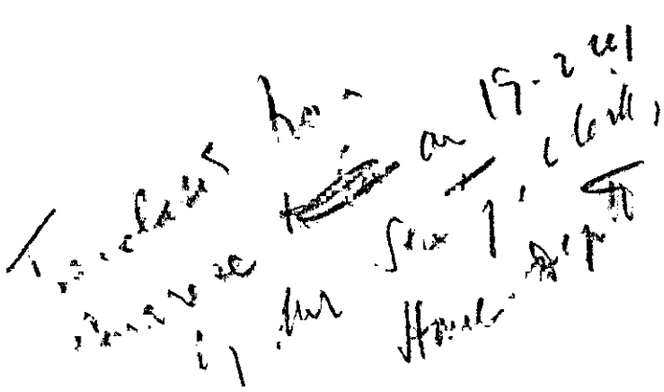
(1) You should pay me as soon as I supply the sugarcane at the minimum rate of Rs. 7-4-0 per ton of sugarcane provided that the cost of sugar (including Government tax) does not exceed Rs. 220 per ton.

(2) If the cost of sugar exceeds 221-1-6 you should give me a bonus of 8.4 pies per rupee on the excess amount. This bonus should be based on the price of sugar which is in force from 1-1-1941 to 30-9-1941.

Schedule.

Village.	S.No.	Acre.	Cent.	Own or cultivated or entitled according to writing.

Witness.



C.F. 17.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

	Date.	Initials.
When received for fair copying.		
When copied ..		
When examined..		
When signed ..		
When despatched.		

SUBJECT :— Form No 24241 A/40 5 dy 18-10-40

ACTS AND RULES - Sugarcane Act - Minimum price for sugarcane - Hospet revenue taluk - Notifications - Cancelled.

READ AGIAN ....., dated ..... 19.....

" " ----- " ----- 19.....

READ *ALSO* :— P-78 CF.

No. ..... From the D.A., ..., No. C.652/40 dated 7-10-1940.

" ----- " D.I.G. ----- " S/40 P 94 CF " 11-10-1940.

" ----- " Hony.Secy., The India Sugars P 102 CF " 11-10-1940.
Shareholders Assn.Ltd.,

~~Order~~ Ms. No. ....., dated ..... 19.....

will be filled up before issue

The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette dated 22nd October 1940 and in the corresponding issue of the Bellary District Gazette:-

NOTIFICATION.

The following notifications of the Development Department in which the minimum price of sugarcane for the purchase in controlled area of the Hospet revenue taluk of the Bellary District for use in a factory was fixed are hereby cancelled:-

(1) Notification No.1005 dated 5-12-1938 published at page 1714 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 6--12-1938.

(2) Notification No. 968 dated 9-12-1939 published at page 1607 of part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, date 12-12-1939

D-1 of (B)

pp 135-139 of (F)

× and to be filled up before issue

To the D.A.
To the D.I. & C.
To the Collector of Bellary
To the Regr. of C.S.
To the Board of Revenue.
To the D.G.P. for publication of the notification in the Fort St.George Gazette and the corresponding issue of the Bellary District Gazette.
To the Honorary Secretary, the India Sugars Shareholders Association Ltd. Hospet.

Despd.

29506 F

C-408 169

Class } Telegram
Prefix. } O Code MF

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT No.

Recd. from

By

Sent at H. M.

To

By

Office Stamp

Handed in at (Office of Origin). Hospet

Date 19 Hour 12 Minute 30

Service Instructions.

Words 16

Recd. here at 13 H. - M

TO

Second advisor
Government - Madras

Posted Mahajan Sugarcane growers
regarding minimum price
Dalavoi Ambanna and Ryots

Sio received
Pr. 158-197 below

A B—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from, the text.

170

Submitted for perusal

May be added to the file on the subject

Sir, circulation file sent to us Aug 20/10

24/10

To

H.M. Hood I.C.S.

2nd Adviser, to H.E. The Governor of Madras,

Madras.

Honoured Sir,

We submit herewith a Mahajar from the ryots of Hospet and surrounding villages regarding the fixation of minimum price for the sugar Cane with a free translation of it for your kind consideration and favourable orders urgently.

Of the signatures appended to the Mahajar the first 99 are from Hospet (Not classified) the remaining from surrounding villages showing village, signature and whether the signitory is a pattadar, lease-land holder, cultivator & whether he is indebted to the Factory totalling 338.

Anxiously soliciting fixation of reasonable price by the Government urgently as the season is fast approaching.

We beg to remain

Honoured Sir

Hospet 19-10-40 yours most obedient servants,

Encs. 19 sheets.

copy submitted to the Director of Agriculture, Madras.
copy to the Collector, Bellary.
copy to P. Ramachendra Rao, President, Ryots Meeting Hospet.

Free Translation of the Lahajar

The crushing season is fast a proaching and the Factory owners in order to secure cane (at low rates) are making huge efforts. They have printed and distributed a scale of rates for cane, an appeal in the form of a notice and an agreement form. The rates shown in this scale, the conditions of the agreement, and the bonus offered are such that the ryots cannot understand them without the help of the Government Officials (which will be available only if the Government enforces the Sugar Cane Act of 1934)

We understand that the Factory have already informed the Government that they have secured a large number of ryots who are willing to supply cane at the rates and conditions offered by it. It is rumoured, however, that there are very few among those ryots who have cared to understand exactly the terms of the agreement or the rates offered by the Factory. It is quite possible that such a thing has happened. If it is so this must be an attempt on the part of the Factory to show to the Government that a large number of ryots have come forward and the Factory has already secured a large part of the season's cane requirements. To find out facts about this, the Government should obtain the Survey numbers from which the suppliers proposed to supply cane which they have contracted for. From a scrutiny and verification of the S.Nos the Government will also be able to understand the quantity of cane that may be expected and the ability of the suppliers.

3. Besides, among those that have contracted to supply the majority are either men whoeh do not own enough land to produce cane that they have agreed to supply, or men who have not got enough leased lands to supply the cane, or men who are in no way directly connected with cane growin the actual land-holder-cultivators and tenant-cultivators form only a minority of the above suppliers. And these are mostly heavily indebted to the Factory and may be in a position to benefit from the Factory in many other ways and therefore may not mind giving a nominal agreement to sell cane at an uneconomic rate. Therefore, we pray that without examining these agreements and the suppliers from all points

points of view much weight should not be attached to them. 175

4. It is unnecessary to state that the rate of Rs 7/- per ton offered by the Factory (as per the agreement enclosed) is too low. Though the cost of production of cane last year was lower than this year the benign Government were kind enough to fix the rate per ton at Rs 12/- and saved the cultivators. This year on account of various reasons the cost of fertilisers, wages of labourers have gone up and consequently the cost of production of cane has also gone up. Hence it is natural and necessary that the ryots should ask for a price higher than last year for their cane.

5. The Government are surely aware that the price of sugar has been high and steady uniformly for the last several months being in the neighbourhood of Rs 280/- per ton.

6. The cost of production per ton being around Rs 12/- per ton, if the Government should fix as last year a minimum price of only Rs 12/- per ton the ryot will have no profit left. He will have to go home bear handed, after discharging the debts he has incurred with the sowcar for his cultivation expenses and paying the land-holder his rent. For his hard labour for a year naturally the ryot expects to get some profit towards his sustenance. Hence we urge the Government to fix a minimum price of Rs 13/- per ton of cane at an early date.

7. We have so far prayed for a price that would give us the cost of production and a small profit. But finally we beg to state that in case the Government cannot fix the rate we pray for, they should fix any rate they deem reasonable and give the much needed benefit of Government supervision and control in all matters of cane supply to the Factory.

8. We beg permission to impress once again on the Government that the benefits of fixation of minimum price by the Government under the Sugar Cane Act lie not only in the protection against unduly low price, but also in the protection the illeterate and disorganised ryots who are likely to suffer much hardship and inconvenience, d obtain from the Government Officials that are posted at the Factory to enforce the act

9. We therefore most earnestly hope and be the Government to free us from the numerous troubles(in obtaining cutting orders, weighment,delivery, payment etc) that arise in the matter of sale of cane by conceeding our above ardent prayers.

ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಮಹಸೂಲು ಖರೀದಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟು. 174

ಸನ್ 194 ನೇ ಇಸ್ವಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ನೇ ತೇದಿಯಲ್ಲು
ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲೂಕು ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ 1913 ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಕಂಪನೀಸು ಆಕ್ಟು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇನ್ ಕಾರ್ಪರೇಟು ಆದ ಜಾಯಿಂಟು ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಕಂಪನಿ **ದಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಷುಗರ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ರಿಫೈನರೀಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜಿಂಗು ಏಜಂಟರಾದ ವಿ. ರಾಮಲಿಂಗಂ ಮೊದಲಿಯಾರ್** ಇವರಿಗೆ.

ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲೂಕು ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ
ಮತ ಮಗ
ಬೀದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ನಾನು ಈ ದಿನ ಬರ್ಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟು ಯೇನಂದರೆ.

(1) ನನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ (2) ಅಥವ ನಾನು ಇತರರಿಂದ ಸಾಗು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಯಾ (3) ಲಿಖಿತ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಈಕೆಳಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ಈ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಸ್ವಂತ ಖರ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ಬೆಳಸಿರುವ ಮಹಸೂಲು ಟನ್‌ಗಳು ನನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಖರ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ಕಟಾವಣೆಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರ ಕಾರಖಾನೆಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಸುಲುಳ್ಳವನು. ಸದ್ರಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ಟನ್ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ಷರ್ತು ವ್ರಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನೀವು ಮುಂದೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಟುಮಾಡುವ ದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಯಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಷರಾ :- ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ನೀವು ಮುಂದೆ ದರ ನನಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು 24 ಘಂಟೆಯ ನೋಟೀಸು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಈ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲುಳ್ಳವನು.

ಸದ್ರಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಹಸೂಲನ್ನು ಈ ಸುಗ್ಗಿಕಾಲ ರಿಂದ ರ ತಳಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇನೇಜಿಂಗು ಏಜಂಟರೇಯಾಗಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಅವರ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೊಂದಿದವರಾಗಲಿ ಕಟಾವಣೆಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೊ, ಆ ವೇಳಗೆ ಕಟಾವಣೆಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರ ತೂಕಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದುಕೊಡಲುಳ್ಳವನು, ನನ್ನ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಕಬ್ಬು, ಜೇರುದಿಂಡು ಮತ್ತು ಸೋಗೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಒಂದೇ ಜಾತಿಯಾ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ತರುತ್ತೆನೆ. (ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆ ಜಾತಿಯ ಕಬ್ಬು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ತರುವದಿಲ್ಲಾ). ಹಾಗೆ ತಂದ ಕಬ್ಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಲೋಪವಿದ್ದರೆ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ವಾಪಸುಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

ಷರಾ:- ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ಕಟಾವಣಾಗ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡಲು ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದ್ರಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ನೋಟೀಸು ಬೋರ್ಡು ಮೂಲಕ 24 ಘಂಟೆ ನೋಟೀಸುಕೊಟ್ಟು ನನ್ನ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟು ರದ್ದುಮಾಡುವದಲ್ಲದೇ ನನ್ನ ಕಡಿಯಿಂದ ಬಾಕಿ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಮಹಸೂಲುಗೆ ಟ್ಗೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ. 0—4—0 ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಪರಾಧ ವಸೂಲುಮಾಡಲು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ನಾನು ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ ವೇಬ್ರಿಡ್ಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೂಕ ಮಾಡುವಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕಬ್ಬು ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಖುದ್ದು ಬಂದು ನನ್ನ ಕಬ್ಬು ತೂಕಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ರಸೀದಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳವನು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಕಟ್ಟಾವಣೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡಿಸಿದ ತರುವಾಯ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ 24 ಘಂಟೆಯ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಮಹಸೂಲು ಕಟಾವಣೆಮಾಡಿಸಬಾರದೆಂದು ಕಂಪನಿ ನೋಟೀಸುಬೋರ್ಡುವ್ವಾರ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟಾವಣೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಪುನಃ ಉತ್ತರವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಟಾವಣೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡಿ ಅಂತು ಈ ಸುಗ್ಗಿಕಾಲ ರಿಂದ ಈ/ವಳಗಾಗಿ ಷಡ್ಯೂಲು ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡಪ್ರಕಾರ ಟ್ಗೆನ್ನುಗಳ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಆರ್ಡರ್ರು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಕಟಾವಣೆಮಾಡಿ ಆಯಾ ದಿನವೇ ತಂದುಕೊಡಲುಳ್ಳವನು. ಪಣಗಿದ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನಾಗಲಿ, ಬೆಂಡುಕಬ್ಬನ್ನಾಗಲಿ, ಒಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಂಪು ಹುಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ನಾನು ತಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರು. ಕರಾರುಮಾಡಿದ ಟನ್ನುಗಳ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವೇ ಉತ್ತರಕೂಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡುವವನು. ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಷರ್ತುಗಳು ಯಾವತ್ತು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಓದಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಒಪ್ಪಿ ನನ್ನ ಖುದ್ದು ರಾಜಿಯಿಂದ ಬರಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟು ಸಹಿ.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟು ನನಗೆ ಓದಿ ತಿಳಿದಿರುತ್ತೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ,

ಷರತು:- (1) ಒಂದುಟ್ಗೆ ಖಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ರು. 7/- ಕನಿಷ್ಟಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು, ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಬೆಲೆಯು 1 ಟ್ಗೆಗೆ ರೂ. 220/- ರಂತೆ (ಸರ್ಕಾರ್‌ತೆರಿಗೆ ಶೇರಿಸಿ) ಏರ್ಪಾಟುಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನಾನು ಕಬ್ಬು ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡಿದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

(2) ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಬೆಲೆಯು ಘೋಷೆ ತಿಳುಹಿಸಿದ ರೂ. 220/- ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ 8.4 ಪೈಗಳು ಬೋನಸ್ಸುಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬೋನಸ್ಸು 1941 ಜನವರಿ 1ನೇ ತೇದಿ ಇಂದ 1941 ಸೆಪ್ಟಂಬರ್ 30ನೇ ತೇದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಧಾಮಾಷಿಯನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಮಹಸೂಲು ವಿವರ.

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸರ್ವೇ ನಂ‖ ಯ. ಶೆ. ಪಟ್ಟಾ ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಗು ಯಾ ಲಿಖಿತ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ.

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು.

1.

(IV)

యుద్ధావసరమైనప్పుడు ప్రయత్నప్రత్యుత్పన్నములు గలవాడవగుటచేతను ధైర్యశౌర్యపరాక్రమములు గలవాడగుటచేతను ఆ.పి.సి.యస్. స్థాయిగల సైనికాధికారులకు డి.జి. యుద్ధ ప్రధాన కార్యాలయమునకు ఎ.డి.సి.గా నియమింపబడుటకు అర్హుడు.

ప్రాంతీయ సైన్యములో ఎంపికచేయబడిన అధికారులకు ఈ క్రింది విధమైన ప్రత్యేక సౌకర్యములు కలవు:—

(1) ప్రాంతీయ సైన్యములో ఎంపికచేయబడిన అధికారులు ఈ క్రింది విధమైన ప్రత్యేక సౌకర్యములు పొందుటకు అర్హులు:—

(ఎ) సాధారణ సైన్యములో ఉద్యోగులుగా నియమింపబడిన అధికారులకు ఏ విధమైన సౌకర్యములు కలవో అవి అన్నియు.

(బి) సాధారణ సైన్యములో ఉద్యోగులుగా నియమింపబడిన అధికారులకు ఏ విధమైన సౌకర్యములు కలవో అవి అన్నియు.

(సి) ప్రాంతీయ సైన్యములో ఎంపికచేయబడిన అధికారులకు ఏ విధమైన సౌకర్యములు కలవో అవి అన్నియు.

(2) ప్రాంతీయ సైన్యములో ఎంపికచేయబడిన అధికారులు ఈ క్రింది విధమైన ప్రత్యేక సౌకర్యములు పొందుటకు అర్హులు:—

(ఎ) సాధారణ సైన్యములో ఉద్యోగులుగా నియమింపబడిన అధికారులకు ఏ విధమైన సౌకర్యములు కలవో అవి అన్నియు.

(బి) సాధారణ సైన్యములో ఉద్యోగులుగా నియమింపబడిన అధికారులకు ఏ విధమైన సౌకర్యములు కలవో అవి అన్నియు.

(సి) ప్రాంతీయ సైన్యములో ఎంపికచేయబడిన అధికారులకు ఏ విధమైన సౌకర్యములు కలవో అవి అన్నియు.

(3) ప్రాంతీయ సైన్యములో ఎంపికచేయబడిన అధికారులు ఈ క్రింది విధమైన ప్రత్యేక సౌకర్యములు పొందుటకు అర్హులు:—

(ఎ) సాధారణ సైన్యములో ఉద్యోగులుగా నియమింపబడిన అధికారులకు ఏ విధమైన సౌకర్యములు కలవో అవి అన్నియు.

(బి) సాధారణ సైన్యములో ఉద్యోగులుగా నియమింపబడిన అధికారులకు ఏ విధమైన సౌకర్యములు కలవో అవి అన్నియు.

(సి) ప్రాంతీయ సైన్యములో ఎంపికచేయబడిన అధికారులకు ఏ విధమైన సౌకర్యములు కలవో అవి అన్నియు.

దు తహశీల్దారు ఆఫీసులో ఉన్నప్పుడు ఆ ఆఫీసులో పనిచేస్తున్న సిబ్బంది ఇచ్చిన సలహా ప్రకారం వాదులు ముద్దాయిలు తమ సాక్ష్యాధారాలను వదిలి వేయడం తప్పనిసరి అని తెలుసుకొన్నారు.

మొదటి వాది తన సాక్ష్యాధారాలను వదిలి వేయడానికి ముందు ఈ తప్పుడు సాక్ష్యాలను సిద్ధం చేయడానికి ఈ క్రింది కారణాలు ఉన్నాయని తెలిపాడు. (1) ఆ తేదీలు ధ్రువీకరించిన తప్పుడు సర్టిఫికేట్లు ఇవ్వడానికి తహశీల్దారు నిరాకరించడం (2) ఓడుబిరడగళ్ళవారి ది సంఘ సంస్కరణలు ఇష్టం లేకపోవడం వల్ల ఆయన సహకారం లభించకపోవడం ఈ కారణాలు తెలిపాడు. మొదటి ముద్దాయి ఆ తేదీలకు సంబంధించిన సర్టిఫికేట్లు ఇవ్వడానికి నిరాకరించడం వల్ల ఆయన సహకారం లభించలేదు. ఆ తేదీలకు సంబంధించిన సర్టిఫికేట్లు ఇవ్వడానికి ఆయన ఎందుకు నిరాకరించాడో నాకు తెలియదు. ఆయన ఇచ్చిన సమాధానం ఏమిటంటే ఆ తేదీలకు సంబంధించిన రికార్డులు లేవని.

ఈ వివరాలన్నీ ఇచ్చిన తరువాత వాదులు ముద్దాయిలు తమ సాక్ష్యాధారాలను వదిలి వేయడానికి ఒప్పుకొన్నారు. ఆ ప్రకారం వారు తమ సాక్ష్యాధారాలను వదిలి వేశారు. —

తేదీ 19-10-40

తహశీల్దారు ముందు

1 D. Ramappa
2 M Ramanarayanagowda
3 [illegible]
4 [illegible]
5 [illegible]
6 [illegible]
7 [illegible]
8 [illegible]
9 [illegible]
10 [illegible]
11 [illegible]

D.T. mark 12
Vaddina Ramappa

D.T. mark 13
Kakuboda Ramappa

కేట్లిశవట్లు - - - - 14

D.T. mark 15
Gasala Kallappa

15

D.T. mark 16
Teegari Kalappa

P.T.O.

L.T. mark of Kamiti
Thimivalemie

L.T. mark of 17
Thanhally Papanna

ಎಂ ಕಳ್ಳ ಹನುಮಂತಪ್ಪ 18
ಟಿ ಕಂಕಳಯ ಟಿ ಹನುಮಂತಪ್ಪ ಎಂಬವನು 19

L.T. mark of 20
Thanhally Lamna.
Bhimanna
ಎಂಬವನಿಗೆ 21.

L.T. mark of 22
Thotlikari
Hanumappa

L.T. mark of
Bhanchikari 23
Hanumappa

L.T. mark of
Guttikare 24
Hanumappa

ಎಂಬವನಿಗೆ 25

L.T. mark of 26
Devadasara Ia
Hulugappa

ಎಂಬವನಿಗೆ 27

L.T. mark of 28
Lamnibi Basappa

L.T. mark of 29
Harijan Bhimappa

L.T. mark of 30
Neeralgi Kanakappa

L.T. mark of
31 Garagada Bharamappa

L.T mark of
32 Bhanchi
Sudagadappa

33 ಕುಲಬಾಂಧವನು

L.T mark of
Kakubadi
34 Hanumappa

L.T mark of
35 Devadasara Ia
Hanumappa

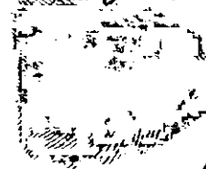
36 ದಂಡಿಪಾಲನಿಗೆ

37. ಎಂ. ಎಂಬವನಿಗೆ

L.T mark of
34 M. H Bhimappa

L.T. mark of
39 Hagligamihally
Kanakappa

40 ಕಂಡಿಪಾಲನಿಗೆ



L.T. mark of
41 Gudli
Hanumakkappa

L.T. mark of
42 Tambakahally
Kanakappa

43 L.T. mark of
Gujjala
Kanakappa

44 L.T. mark of Tambaka
Ramajjappa

L.T. mark of
45 Gujji Bharama

D.T. marad
47 Gaddi Hanumanthappa

D.T. marad
48 Jambanahally Ramanappa

D.T. marad
49 Ejjala Ramappa

D.T. marad
50 Jambanahally Ramajjappa

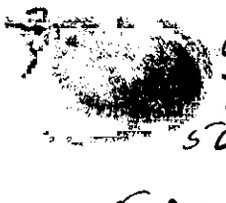
D.T. marad
51 Ejeji Basava

D.T. marad Kanni
52 Thimmanna

D.T. marad
Thabbi Kally
53 Papanna

54 ಬಂಡಿ ಮಲ್ಲಯ್ಯ

55 ಬಡಿಗ ಮಲ್ಲಯ್ಯ ಅಂಚು ಮಲ್ಲಯ್ಯ


D.T. marad
Thabbi Kally Lamana
56 Bharamappa

57 [illegible]

D.T. marad
Thabbi Kari
58 Hanumappa

D.T. marad Bhanu
Kari Kanamappa
59

D.T. marad
Eurikaran
60 Man Hanumappa

D.T. marad
61 Byavalapara Ba.
Hanumappa

2 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಕುಲಸ್ಥರು

D.T. marad
Lamani Banappa
63

D.T. marad
Nayaliji Hanumappa
64

D.T. marad
Nayaliji Kanakappa
65

19 ಅಲೆಮಾರಿಯವರು

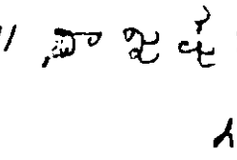
D.T. marad
67 Hari Banappa

D.T. marad
68 Thalavaru
Hanumappa

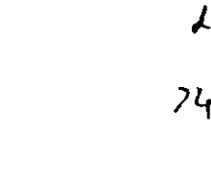
D.T. marad
Thalavaru Lamana
69 Bheemappa

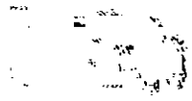
D.T. marad
Nireni Maregappa
70

71 ಬಾ ಬೈ ಕೆ ಹ ಮ ಹಂ ಅಲೆ ಸಮುದಾಯ


D.T. marad Ammanabai
72 Hanumappa

D.T. marad
Kally Lamanabappa
73


D.T. marad
74 Thalavaru Hanumanthappa

18
7's  L.T. mark of —
Sidlichavara
" " Chennappa

76 [illegible]

77 L.T. mark of —
Balagaru Karekallap

78 L.T. mark of —
Thalavari
Kari Hulleppa

79 [illegible]

80 [illegible]

81 [illegible]

82 [illegible]

L.T. mark of Bhavara
Lamidabhavimappa

L.T. mark of
Bhavara Kamimappa

L.T mark of
Kibaki Parusappa
Hulugappa

86 [illegible]

87 [illegible]

88 [illegible]

1. B. Komarasamy:

91 S.S. Dasaiah.

92 Thiji Siddhaiah.

93 [illegible]

94 [illegible]

95 [illegible]

96 [illegible]

L.T. mark of —
Balaiah. Eamam Sait
97

[illegible] 98

[illegible] 99

Chetwadgi

(కుడి) ఉపకరణ	స్వంత కర్మ Patta	కొనుగోలు కర్మ Purchase	Factory Details
116 కొలం లో ఉన్నవారు	ఉన్నవారు	0	అవును
117 కొత్తగా వచ్చినవారు	— లేదు	0	ఇల్లు
118 కొలం లో ఉన్నవారు	0	— లేదు	లేదు
119 ఇల్లు పెట్టిన వారు	కొలం ఉన్నారు	కొలం ఉన్నారు	ఉన్నారు
120 ఎంత చిన్నది పెద్దది			
121	0		గుంట
122 H. Hanumanthachari.		4 ఉన్నది	అవును.
123 కొలుచుకోవాల్సిన	3 ఉన్నది		అవును
124	0	3 ఉన్నది	అవును
125		గుంట	2 ఉన్నది అవును
126	0	— 4 ఉన్నది	అవును
127	0	— 3 ఉన్నది	అవును
128	0	— 2 ఉన్నది	అవును
129	0	— 2 ఉన్నది	అవును
130	40	— ఉన్నది	అవును

Kamalapur

30వ లాం.స్థలం.

-ంపులు. —	Patta స్వాంతం కొబ్బి	Lease సాగువంతిదవలు	Factory debts ఫ్యాక్టరులుబ్బి కొవర్లు సాంతికలు కొంతరవలు
136 K. Vasudeva Rao	22-00 కొలు 12-00 కొలు	—	—
137 కంటు అబ్బుకర మీదుంన్న సాంబు	— —	4 acres.	— సాం.సంతిదవలు —
138 L.T. mark of Saliji Saib	—	2 acres (Hanumaw Setty)	—
139 L.T. mark of Gowdera Penaccia	—	2 acres	
140 వకాంతరమ్మ ంబు. ద్ద	— —	1½.	— —
141 L.T. mark of Taradi Mahaboob Saib	—	9 acres.	—
142 వుప్పగాంతు గతెమ్మ దాలు	—	9 acres.	—
143 పులుబ్బి	— —	1 acre. (Subbappa)	
144 కుంకిదిలబ్బు	—	1 acres — (Patta lands)	
145 కాం గాంచబ్బిదా		3 acres	—
146 L.T. mark of Chowdikeri Sanna Siddappa	—	5 acres (D. Venkobaka)	
147 కోంతాంతరగ్గుదుంతగ్గుపన్నెవు	— —	1 acre. (D. Venkobaka)	
148 కోంగొండ్రుబ్బి బింగ్రుబ్బుట్టు		4 acres — (Patta land)	4 acres.
149 L.T. mark of Gonuigeri Veeraiah	4 acres —	4 acres —	
150 L.T. mark of Chowdikeri Veeraiah	—	3½ acres	
151 దుబ్బి కొలుంతరబ్బి	—	5 acres.	
152 L.T. mark of Pathanu Baetau Saib		4½ acres	

	L.T. mark of Baligaru.	patta —	1¼ acre.	—
153				
154	[illegible]	—	2 acres (Talari Girappa)	—
155	L. T. mark of Gowdra Sanjappa.	—	5 acres (Talari Giriappa)	
156	L.T. mark of Hosur Sanna Veerappa,	—	3 acres. (Sabbanacharlu)	
157	K Sanjeevappa	—	3 acres.	
158	B. Seshadri	20 Patta Lands	—	
159	B. Ramakrishnachar	30 acres patta lands	—	
160	B. Ramacharlu	Patta lands	—	
161	K. V. Narasimhachar	25 acres —		
162	J. Chandrappa	20 acres —	—.	
163	[illegible]	—	1 acre	
164	[illegible]	— —	3 acres —	
165	[illegible]	— 5 acres —	—	
166	[illegible]	1½ acres — (Patta lands —	—	
167	[illegible]	— —	5 acres —	
168	[illegible]	5 acres. —	—	
169	[illegible]	— —	3 acres —.	
170	[illegible]	—	2 acres —	
171	L.T. mark of Malgi Ramappa	—	2½ acres.	
172	L.T. mark of Mandalur Khasimali Saab —	—	1 acre.	
173	L.T. mark of Aeliji Alam Saab	—	1 acre.	
174	[illegible]	10 acres —	—	Loan in the Sugar factory —

	patta	lease lands.
[illegible]	—	2 acres.
[illegible]	— 3 acres.	—
[illegible]	5 acres.	
[illegible]	3 acres -	—
Indi Jayappa.	—.	3 acres.
[illegible]	— 10 acres —	—.
[illegible]	—	4 acres —.
[illegible]	3 acres.	- 2 acres —
[illegible]	— —	2 acres.
K. Mahamad [illegible]	5 acres —	—.
T. Narasinga [illegible]	—	4 acres —

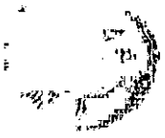
50.

Ananthasayanagudi

More having debts with factory.

	own Cane	Lease Cane	
186		25 acres	—
187		11 acres	—
188	d.T. mark of ratte Bheemappa	1 acres	2 acres
189	d.T. mark of Ayyali malamma.	3 acres	—
190		1 acre.	—
191	d.T. mark of Josina Hanumanthappa	—	6 acres
192		—	3 acres —
193	d.T. mark of Kapli Bilavarappa.	—	1 acre.
194	d.T. mark of Ayyali Ayyalappa	1½ acre	1½ acre.
195	d.T. mark of Huliyi Basappa	—	1 acre.
196		2½	1 acre.
197			2 acres.
198		—	4 acres.
199		—	—
200		—	1½ acres
		— 8 acres.	— —
201	d.T. mark of Valdara Hanumanthappa	—	2 acres

198		patta	Lease
	L.T. mark of Saudar Kasappa	2½ acres	—
203			
204	———	4 acres.	—
205	———	1½ acre	—
206		—	2½ acres.
	L.T. mark of Nagenahally Ganpaiah.	3 acres	—
207			
208		2½	5 acres —
209		3 acres	2 acres.
210		1. ½ acre.	1. ½ acres.
211		12. acres	—
	L.T. mark of Benianamarala.	—	
212	Hanumanthappa.	6 acres	—
213		3 acres	—
	L.T. mark of Ganly Dyamappa	— 1 acre	— —
214			
215	—	—	2 acres
	L.T. mark of Bommi Hanakerappa	—	1 acres —
216			
217		2 acres	5 acres
	L.T. mark of Nyanakeddy Ramappa	—	3 acres
218			
	L.T. mark of Kampanala Giddappa	—	— 2 acre.
219			
	L.T. mark of Danji Kamappa	—	— 2 acre
220			
	L.T. mark of Ayyali yankappa	— 1 acre	2 acres —
221			

		Patta	Lease
		Acres	
	L.T. Mark of 222 Nayakara. Mari Hanumappa	—	1 acre.
	L.T. Mark of 223 Ballakere. Yellappa	—	1½ acres.
	L.T. Mark of — 2 Maddi Nyamanna appa	—	1 acre.
	L.T. Mark of — 225 Naikara. Hanumanthappa	—	2 acres.
	L.T. Mark of — 226 Dalavayi Ballappa	—	1 acre.
ಗೌಳಿಯರಹಟ್ಟಿ 227	— — —	—	5 acres
~~ಹಂಚು ಬೆಟ್ಟ~~ 228	—	— 1 acre.	—

Malapanagudi

	patta	Lease	faulty 201 dubtas
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. Muduppappa 229	4 acres.	4 acres.	
[illegible] 230	—	6 acres.	
L.T. of. 231 K. Hanumanthappa	1 ac		
[illegible] 232		10 ac	
L.T. of. 233 T. Karigappa		1 1/2 ac.	
L.T. of 234 B. Rampanna ...		2 1/2 ac	
L.T. of. 235 A. Subbanna ...		1 1/2 ac	
L.T. of 236 P. Papikerasa ...		3 1/2 ac	
237 L.T. of. B. Hanumanthappa.		1 1/2	
238 L.T. of. A. Mallappa ...		3 1/2	
239 L.T. of. A. Bojappa ...		3	
240 L.T. of. B. Hukagappa. ...		2 a	

Kondinayakanahalli

295

Factory debtors

patta Lease.

259 — 2 acres —

260 — 2 acre

L.T. mark of

261 Kabbarer Billappa 3 acres.

262 — 2 acre.

L.T. mark of Devavalapura

263 Basappa. 2 acres

264 — 1 acr.

265 L.T. mark of

Amaravalli Basappa 1 acre

266 — 10 acres.

L.T. mark of

267 Rotta Hanumappa — 2 acres

268 — — 2 acr.

L.T. mark of

269 Byasa Parvatappa. — 3 acres

L.T. mark of

270 Devaramani Balegappa 7 acres. —

L.T. mark of

Malada Narasappa. — 2 acres.

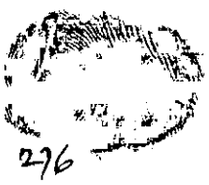
272 L.T. mark of

Malada Mallappa — 1 acre.

273 L.T. mark of

Gollara Nagappa. — 6 acres.

206 [illegible]
274 [illegible] Pattam Lease
— 3 acres
275 [illegible] — 4 acres


276 L.T. mark of —
Bellary Sabkappa 4 acres.

277 L.T. mark of —
Muddapaiah
Linyappa 2 acres.

L.T. mark of
278 Pallesa Nerarenna 6 acres.

279 [illegible] — 1 acre — 2 ac..
280 [illegible] — 4 acres.
281 Anjanappa — 2 acres.

L.T. mark of —
282 Ramaparasa. } — 2 acres.
Pompanna }

Malapanagudi

	patta	Lease	
			201
P. Muduppappa 229	4 acres.	4 acres.	
	—	6 acres.	
L. T. of. 231 K. Hanumanthappa	1 ac		
		10 ac	
L. T. of. 233 T. Kariyappa		1 1/2 ac.	
L. T. of 234 B. Rampannna		2 1/2 ac	
L. T. of. 235 A. Subbanna		1 1/2 ac	
L. T. of 236 P. Papi Kerala		3 1/2 ac	
237 L. T. of. B. Hanumanthappa		1 1/2	
238 L. T. of. A. Mallappa		3 1/2	
239 L. T. of. A. Bojappa		3	
240 L. T. of. B. Hulagappa		2 a	

241 L.T. of. N. Baramappa 3 ac

242 L.T. of. B. Mara Hanumappa 2 ½ ac

243 L.T. of. N. Jambappa 1 ac

L.T. of N. Jambappa 6 ac

244 L.T. of. H. Duragappa 2 ac

245 L.T. of. K. Komarappa. 2 o a

L.T. mard of Narayanappa 3 ac

246

247 [illegible] 1 ½ a

L.T. mard of Hemagereppa 2 ½ ac

248

249 [illegible] 3 ac

250 [illegible] 3 ac

251 [illegible] 1 ac

252 [illegible] 1 ½ ac

253 L.T. of. H. Hanumanthappa. 2 ac

254 L.T of J. Adeppa 3 ac

L.T. of B. Lakshamappa — 2 ½ ac

L.T. of H. Samakkamma — 10 ac

Sreepadachar 3 ac

3 ac.

208 1.2.5

L.T.M. of
K. Gangaraju

302

Nagenahalli

Patta Lease

	దీనలు	పట్టా లీజు కొన్ని - నా	
303	నా నివాసమున్న కొలుచు బస్తి	- 1 -	-
304	వాకిళ్ళ కాలువలకి	2	2
305	గోళ్ళు బాలులు గల్లు	2	-
306	పేరు 8 ఆవరణం నా నివాసమున్న	2 -	4
307	రద్ది చేంబు బ్లు	0	3
	[illegible]	0	3
309	[illegible]	0	4
	అలుగు నీరు బ్లు పట్టు కాలువ వరకు కాలువ కాలువ కాలువ		5
310			
311	దు - బ్లు కాలు కాలువ	-	2
	కాలువ అలుగు నీరు బ్లు కాలువ కాలువ కాలువ		3
312			
	నీరు కాలువ అలుగు నీరు బ్లు కాలువ		3
313			
	కాలువ అలుగు నీరు బ్లు కాలువ		2
314			
	[illegible]		3
315			
316	కాలు కాలువ బ్లు నాకు కాలువ	-	2
317	[illegible] Nagenahalli		
	[illegible]		2
318			
319	[illegible]	-	4
320	[illegible]	-	

4

324	[illegible]	—	1
322	[illegible]	—	3
323	[illegible]	—	1
324	R. Basava Reddi 17/10/40	18	—
325	[illegible]	—	2
326	[illegible]		
327	[illegible]	3	—
328	[illegible]	1	—
		12	—
329	[illegible]	1	3
330	M. Basavanagowda Mallur	20	—
331	[illegible]	—	2
332	R. Thimmappa.	2	8
333	[illegible]	—	2
334	[illegible]	9	—
335	[illegible]	10	—
336	[illegible]	6	—
337	[illegible]	—	2
338	[illegible]	—	2

Draft

Dm. No. 24241 A/40-6 dt 26-10-40

Two drafts

Agriculture – Sugarcane Act – Hospet taluk – Minimum price of sugarcane – fixation

Some fixing

p. 130 C.F.

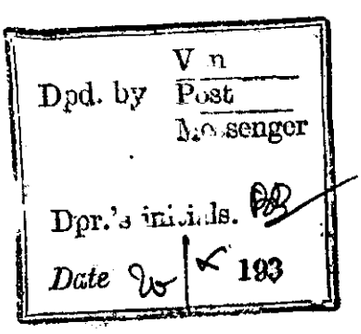
In his telegram dated 16-10-40 the Collr. of Bellary reported that the sub-collector would be sending his report in two days. The Collr. is requested to state whether this report has since been received and if so to forward it urgently to Govt. with his remarks

Sd
26/X/40

His
26.10.40

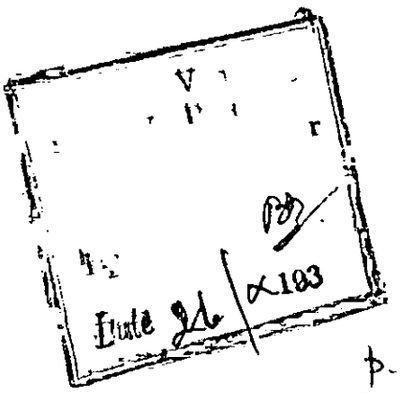
To the Collr. of Bellary

R.D. 10.11.40



Dev.

Orn No. 24241 A/40-7 dt 26.10.40



p.78 CF
p.94 CF

Agriculture — Sugarcane Act — Hospet taluk — Minimum price of sugarcane — fixation — Ref: letter from the D.A. No. C.652-40 dt 7.10.40 & D Dte No. 5/40 dt 11.10.40.

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p.154 CF.

In this Dept's Orn. No. 24241 A/40 5 dt 18.10.40, the Govt. cancelled the previous notifications fixing minimum prices for sugarcane in the Hospet taluk of the Bellary Dist. The D.A. / D Dte is informed that the intention of Govt. in withdrawing these notifications is to fix again under the Sugarcane Act, 1934, the prices that have been agreed upon by the sugarcane-growers and the factory-owners. The matter is under consideration and a fresh notification will be issued in due course.

hi
26.10.40

Cu
28.X.40

215 X

29906 A
25.10.40.

To

The Honourable H.M. Hood, C.S.I.,C.I.E.,I.C.S.
Second Adviser to His Excellency The Governor
of Madras, Fort St., George,
M A D R A S.

Honoured Sir,

On 19-9-40, the cane-growers have submitted a mahajar and along with it they have sent a copy of an agreement form of the Factory. But to-day, I came to know that the Factory people have two different forms of agreement, One of which contains a fixed rate of Rs.Seven only as minimum price for a ton of cane, as one of the conditions of the agreement,and also the condition of the offer of bonus at 8.4 pies for every Rupee increase above Rupees 220/- in the cost of sugar. Where as the other form of agreement contains no such conditions.

I do not know which of these two kinds of forms the ryots have submitted with their mahajar. Hence, for your kind perusal and information, I have submitted both the forms.

I further request that the prayer of the ryots contained in their mahajar may kindly be conceded.

I beg to remain,
Honoured sir,
Your most obediently,
A Ramachandra Rao
President,
Meeting of ryots, etc.,
Hospet.

Dated, 21-10-40

(Enc.- 2 printed agreement forms.)

ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಮಹಸೂಲು ಖರೀದಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟು.

ಸನ್ 194 * ನೇ ಇಸ್ವಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಳೇ ತೇದಿಯಲ್ಲು
ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲೂಕು ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ 1913 ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಕಂಪನೀಸು ಆಕ್ಟು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇನ್ ಕಾರ್ಪರೇಟು ಆದ ಜೊಯಿಂಟು ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಕಂಪನಿ **ದಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಷುಗರ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ರಿಫೈನರೀಸ್, ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜಿಂಗು ಏಜಂಟರಾದ ವಿ. ರಾಮಲಿಂಗಂ ಮೊದಲಿಯಾರ್** ಇವರಿಗೆ.

ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲೂಕು ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ
ಮತ್ತೆ ಮಗ
ಇವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿರುವ ನಾನು, ಈ ದಿನ ಬರ್ಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟು ಯೇನಂದರೆ.

(1) ನನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ (2) ಆಳುವ ನಾನು ಇತರರಿಂದ ಸಾಗು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಯಾ (3) ಲಿಖಿತ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಈಕೆಳಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ಈ ಸಂಪತ್ತರ ಸ್ವಂತ ಖರ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ಬೆಳಸಿರುವ ಮಹಸೂಲು ಟನ್‌ಗಳು ನನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಖರ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ಕಟಾವಣೆಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕಂಪನಿಯುವರ ಕಾರಖಾನೆಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಸುಲುಳ್ಳವನು. ಸದ್ರಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ಟನ್ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿವ ಷರ್ತು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನೀವು ಮುಂದೆ ಎರ್ಪಾಟುಮಾಡುವ ದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಯಿಯುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಷರಾ :- ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ನೀವು ಮುಂದೆ ಮಾಡುವರ ನನಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು 24 ಘಂಟೆಯ ನೋಟೀಸು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಈ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲುಳ್ಳವನು.

ಸದ್ರಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಹಸೂಲನ್ನು ಈ ಸುಗ್ಗಿಕಾಲ ರಿಂದ ರ ತಳಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇನೇಜಂಗು ಏಜಂಟರೇಯಾಗಲಿ. ಅಥವಾ ಅವರ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೊಂದಿದವರಾಗಲಿ ಕಟಾವಣೆಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೊ, ಆ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಕಟಾವಣೆಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರ ತೂಕಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದುಕೊಡಲುಳ್ಳವನು, ನನ್ನ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಕಬ್ಬು, ಬೇರುದಿಂಡು ಮತ್ತು ಸೋಗೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಒಂದೇ ಜಾತಿಯ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ. (ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆ ಜಾತಿಯ ಕಬ್ಬು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ತರುವದಿಲ್ಲಾ). ಹಾಗೆ ತಂದ ಕಬ್ಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಲೋಪವಿದ್ದರೆ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ವಾಪಸುಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ಕಟಾವಣೆಗೆ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿದ ಕಾಲವಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡಲು ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದ್ರಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ನೋಟೀಸು ಜೋಡ್ಯ ಮೂಲಕ 24 ಘಂಟೆ ನೋಟೀಸುಕೊಟ್ಟು ನನ್ನ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟು ರದ್ದುಮಾಡುವದಲ್ಲದೇ ನನ್ನ ಕಡಿಯಿಂದ ಬಾಕಿ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಮಹಸೂಲುಗೆ ಟನ್ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ 0—4—0 ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಪರಾಧ ವಸೂಲುಮಾಡಲು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ನಾನು ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ ವೇಬ್ರಿಡ್ಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೂಕ ಮಾಡುವತನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಬ್ಬು ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮುದ್ದುಬಂದು ನನ್ನ ಕಬ್ಬು ತೂಕಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ರಿಸೀದಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವನು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಕಟಾವಣೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಡಿಸಿದ ತರುವಾಯ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ 24 ಘಂಟೆಯ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಮಹಸೂಲು ಕಟಾವಣೆಮಾಡಿಸಬಾರದೆಂದು ಕಂಪನಿ ನೋಟೀಸುಜೋಡ್ಯದ್ವಾರ ತಿಳಿಸಿವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟಾವಣೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಪುನಃ ಉತ್ತರವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಟಾವಣೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡಿ ಅಂತು ಈ ಸುಗ್ಗಿಕಾಲ ರಿಂದ ಈ ವಳಗಾಗಿ ಪಡ್ಯೂಲು ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡಷ್ಟು ಟನ್ನುಗಳ ಕಬ್ಬುನ್ನು ಆರ್ಡರು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಕಟಾವಣೆಮಾಡಿ ಆಯಾ ದಿನವೇ ತಂದುಕೊಡಲುಳ್ಳವನು. ಪಣಗಿದ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನಾಗಲಿ, ಜೊಂಡುಕಬ್ಬನ್ನಾಗಲಿ, ಒಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಂಪು ಹುಳ್ಳಿರುವ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ನಾನು ತಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು —ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರು, ಕರಾರುಮಾಡಿದ ಟನ್ನುಗಳ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವೇ ಉತ್ತರಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡುವನು.

ಷರತು:- (1) ಒಂದುಟನ್ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ರು. 7/- ಕನಿಷ್ಟಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು, ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಬೆಲೆಯು 1 ಟನ್‌ಗೆ ರೂ. 220/- ರಂತೆ (ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ) ಏರ್ಪಾಟುಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನಾನ್ಕಬ್ಬು ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡಿದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

(2) ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಬೆಲೆಯು ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳುಪಿಸಿದ ರೂ. 220/- ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ 8.4 ಪೈಗಳು ಜೋನಸ್ಸುಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಜೋನಸ್ಸು 1941 ಜನವರೆ 1ನೇ ತೇದಿ ಇಂದ 1941 ಸಿಪ್ಟಂಬರ 30ನೇ ತೇದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯು ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಬೆಲೆಯ ದಾಮಾಷಿಯನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡಷರ್ತುಗಳು ಯಾವತ್ತು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಓದಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಒಪ್ಪಿ ನನ್ನ ಮುದ್ದು ರಾಜಿಯಿಂದ ಬರ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟು ಸಹಿ.

ಮಹಸೂಲು ವಿವರ.

ಗ್ರಾಮು	ಸರ್ವೇ ನಂ||	ಯ.	ಕೆ.	ಪಟ್ಟಾ ಆಳುವಾ ನಾಗು ಯಾ ಲಿಖಿತ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ.

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು.

1.

2.

ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಮಹಸೂಲುಖರೀದಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟು. 219

ಸನ್ 19 ನೇ ಇಸ್ವಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ನೇ ತೇದಿಯಲ್ಲು
ಬ್ಯಾಲಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹೊಸಪೇಟ ತಾಲೂಕು ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ 1913 ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಕಂಪನೀಸು ಆಕ್ಟುಕೆಳಗೆ ಇನ್ ಕಾರ್ಪರೇಟು ಆದ ಜಾಯಿಂಟು ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಕಂಪನಿ **ದಿ. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಷುಗರ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡು ರಿಫೈನರೀಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜಿಂಗು ಏಜಂಟರಾದ, ವಿ. ರಾಮಲಿಂಗಂ ಮೊದಲಿಯಾರ್ ಇವರಿಗೆ.**

ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲೂಕು ಗ್ರಾಮವಲ್ಲಿರುವ.
ಸುತ ಮಗ
ಬೀದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ನಾನು ಈದಿನ ಬರ್ಕಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟು ಯೇನಂದರೆ.

(1) ನನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ (2) ಆಥವ ನಾನು ಇತರರಿಂದ ಸಾಗು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಯಾ (3) ಲಿಖಿತ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದನ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಂತ್ಸರ ಸ್ವಂತ ಖರ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆಸಿರುವ ಮಹಸೂಲು ಟನ್‌ಗಳು ನನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಖರ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ಕಟಾವಣೆಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರ ಕಾರಖಾನೆಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಸಲುಳ್ಳವನು. ಸದ್ರಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ಟನ್ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನೀವು ಮುಂದೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಟುಮಾಡುವ ದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಯಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಷರಾ:- ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ನೀವು ಮುಂದೆ ಮಾಡುವ ದರ ನನಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು 24 ಘಂಟೆಯ ನೋಟೀಸುಕೊಟ್ಟು ಈ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲುಳ್ಳವನು.

ಸದ್ರಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯಿರುವ ಮಹಸೂಲನ್ನು ಈ ಸುಗ್ಗಿಕಾಲ . ರಿಂದ ರ ವಳಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇನೇಜಿಂಗು ಏಜಂಟರೇ ಯಾಗಲಿ ಆಥವ ಅವರ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೊಂದಿದವರಾಗಲಿ ಕಟಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರ್ದೇ ೨ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಕಟಾವಣೆಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರ ತೂಕಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದುಕೊಡಲುಳ್ಳವನು. ನನ್ನ ಸಪ್ಲೈಕಬ್ಬು, ಬೇರು, ದಿಂಡು ಮತ್ತು ಸೋಗೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಒಂದೇ ಜಾತಿಯ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ. [ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಜಾತಿಯ ಕಬ್ಬು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ತರುವದಿಲ್ಲಾ.] ಹಾಗೆ ತಂದಕಬ್ಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಲೋಪವಿದ್ದರೆ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ವಾಪಸುಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

ಷರಾ :- ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ಕಟಾವಣೆಗೆ ನಿರುಣಾಯಿಸಿದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡಲು ಆಭ್ಯಂತರವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದ್ರಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ನೋಟೀಸು ಜೋರ್ತು ಮೂಲಕ 24 ಘಂಟೆ ನೋಟೀಸುಕೊಟ್ಟು ನನ್ನ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟು ರದ್ದುಮಾಡುವದಲ್ಲದೇ ನನ್ನ ಕಡಿಯಿಂದ ಬಾಕಿ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಮಹಸೂಲುಗೆ ಟನ್ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ರು. 0—4—0 ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಪರಾಧ ವಸೂಲುಮಾಡಲು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಅಲ್ಲದಲೆ ಸದ್ರಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ಯಾವಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲಾದರು ಕಾರಣಗಳು ತಿಳಿಸದೆ ಈ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಪಡುಸಲು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರು. ನಾನು ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ ವೇಬ್ರಿಡ್ಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೂಕಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕಬ್ಬು ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮಿದ್ದು ಜಂದು ನನ್ನ ಕಬ್ಬು ತೂಕಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ರಶೀದಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳವನು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಕಟಾವಣೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡಿಸಿದ ತರುವಾಯ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ 24 ಘಂಟೆಯ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಮಹಸೂಲು ಕಟಾವಣೆಮಾಡಿಸ ಬಾರದೆಂದು ಕಂಪನಿ ನೋಟೀಸು ಜೋರ್ದುಮ್ಮರ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಸೂಲು ಕಟಾವಣೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಪುನಃ ಉತ್ತರವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಟಾವಣೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡಿ ಅಂತು ಈ ಸುಗ್ಗಿಕಾಲ ರಿಂದ ಈವಳಗಾಗಿ ಪಡ್ಯೂಲು ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡಷ್ಟು ಟನ್ನುಗಳ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಆರ್ಡರು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಕಟಾವಣೆಮಾಡಿ ಆಯಾ ದಿನವೇ ತಂದುಕೊಡಲುಳ್ಳವನು. ಬಣಗಿದ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನಾಗಲಿ, ಜೆಂತು ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನಾಗಲಿ, ಹೊಳಬಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಂಪು ಹುಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ನಾನು ತಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರು. ಕಾರುವಾಡಿದ ಟನ್ನುಗಳ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಲದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮೇ ಉತ್ತರಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡುವವನು. ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಷರ್ತುಗಳು ಯಾವತ್ತು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಓದಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಒಪ್ಪಿ ನನ್ನ ಖುದ್ದು ರಾಜಿಯಿಂದ ಬರಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟು ಸಹಿ.
ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟು ನನಗೆ ಓದಿ ತಿಳಿದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆಸ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಸೂಲು ವಿವರ.

ಗ್ರಾಮ	ಸರ್ವೇ ನಂ||	ಯ. ತೆ.	ಪಟ್ಟಾ ಆಥವಾ ಸಾಗು ಯಾ ಲಿಖಿತ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ.

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು.

1,

2

C.F.32 (a).

Revenue. DEPARTMENT. 221

In [illegible] please quote number, date and short title."

Received 16 NOV 1940 Registered 30903 A 6-11-40

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

From (Name) D. [illegible]mbie, Esq.,C.I.E., I.C.S.,

(Designation) Collector,

Post Box ....., (Station) Bellary.

Telegraphic Address.....

To

The Secretary to Government,
Development Department, Madras

D.Dis. No. 3739/40, *dated* 2-11- 1940

Sir.

Sub:- Sugar Cane- Act 1934- Hospet Tk- Minimum price for cane- Fixation- -- p.198 CF above

Ref:- Government Memorandum No.24241-A/40-6, dated 26-10-40. --

Enclosures Sub-Collr's & Tahsr's reports

Spare Copies .....

pp 220-229 CF below

I forward herewith the reports of the Sub-Collector Hospet and the Tahsildar of Hospet. pp 210-218 CF below pp 232-234 below The representations of the Factory Manager and the objections of the representatives of the ryots pp 230-31 below have been fully discussed in the sub-Collector's report. pp 210-218 CF below I see no reason to think that the agreements obtained by the factory are not bonafide and I agree

-x-

with the Sub-Collector's opinion that the rates if accepted by Government may be fixed.

Abdul Khan
4.11.60

HVR.4/11.

4/11/44

For Collector.

C.F. 32.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

In reply, please quote number, date and short title.

Received *Registered*

From (Name) M. Karamatullah Esq., I.C.S.

(Designation) Sub-Collector,

Post Box ____, (Station) Hospet.

Telegraphic Address

SUB OFFICE
20 OCT 1940
BELLARY

To

The Collector,
Bellary.

D.Dis. 7202/40 16-10-1940
No. *dated*

Sir,

Enclosures

Spare Copies

Sub:- Sugarcane Act 1934 - Hosoet taluk - Minimum pre prices for cane - Fixation - Report submitted.

Ref:- Your M.Rec.nos. C.3739/40 dated19-8-40 and C.No.4096/40 dated 25-9-40.

The Ryots' Association passed a resolution on 14-8-40 requesting Government to fix at R .12/- per ton, the same level as in the previous year, the minimum price for sugarcane to be paid by the Hospet Sugar factory. Subsequently, on 23-9-40, the President of the Ryots' Association sent up a petition (copy enclosed) addressed to Mr.T.G.Rutherford, Adviser to the Governor, stating that a price below Rs.11/- per ton would not benefit the ryots.

Pp. 230-231 below

2. I called up the President of the Association and the sugar factory representatives for a discussion of the matter. Mr. V.Ramalingam, the Managing-Agent of the factory, was away at the time in Bangalore; but a representative of the factory appeared and produced a copy of a memorandum (copy enclosed) submitted by the Managing-Agent to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, wherein he had stated that, in view of existing economic conditions, the factory would be unable to work if it had to pay more than Rs.7-12-0 per ton of cane on a flat rate, or at Rs.6-8-0 per ton of cane plus a bonus on a sliding scale depending on the price actually

Pp. 232-234 below

actually realized for factory sugar.

3. On the other hand, the President of the Association, who brought along with him 3 other representatives of cane-growers, insisted that the actual cost of production of a ton of sugarcane was Rs.12/- and that the ryots would incur a loss if the price were to be fixed at anything less than that figure. (Copy of the working-sheet produced by him is enclosed) But neither the President nor any of the representatives was at all able to understand or discuss the economic implications of their proposal in relation to conditions prevailing in the sugar industry in India, and they finally decided that Dr. Ramalingam Goud, who is a sugarcane expert would best be able to represent their interests.

4. I was able to get Mr. Ramalingam and Dr. Ramalinga Goud together yesterday for the discussion at which were also present Messrs Tandu Mudaliyar and Vasudalawa and four representatives of those sugarcane-growers who have entered into an agreement with the sugar factory for supply of cane on a bonus system worked on a minimum price plus a sliding scale. (A printed copy of the sliding scale agreed to by them is enclosed).

5. In order to appreciate the discussion that took place, it is necessary preliminarily to set out the economic difficulties in which the sugar industry finds itself today. The surplus of sugar over consumption at the end of the season 1939-40 was 3,50,000 tons and the Indian Sugar Manual 1940 estimates that, actually, carry-over to the next season will be between 4 and 5 lakhs tons. Attempts at reduction of the surplus by supplying the war requirements of Great Britain have fallen through as India was unable even to dump its surplus in competition with normal prices in the world free market. The result is that prices in India have slumped when compared with the high prices prevailing last year, and the general financial anticipation is that prices will slump still further. In company with sugar prices, the price of gur too has slumped, but to a slightly greater extent. It is reported that considerable stocks are held up in the market because the gur-producers expected that the fall in price was temporary and that they would eventually rise. But their hopes have fallen, and gur supply is steadily increasing in the market. When the new season's supply comes into the market shortly, it is taken to be certain that gur prices will slump still further. This, together with the surplus stocks of sugar, will have its repercussions on sugar prices. On the other hand

and, not only the manufacturing costs of sugar but the costs of Chemical fertilizers for cane-growing have risen due to the war. On the manufacturing side, the increase is in the costs of sulphur and other chemicals and fuel, repairs and renewals, sunny bags interest on working capital and insurance charges. The chemical fertilizers used in the Hospet area for sugarcane cultivation are ammonium sulphate, I.C.A.R. Fertilizer and Parry's Mixture; but ammonium sulphate is ~~costly~~ mostly in use. But chemical fertilizers are capable of substitution by organic manures. The common organic manures are farmyard manure, oilcakes, green manure and composts. It is also possible to use molasses as a manure for sugarcane. The Indian Sugar Manual 1940 says that "the sucrose content generally increased as the result of the application of molasses, although in some cases it decreased.....The sucrose contents decreased with the application of molasses in the case of ratoon cane. This was however more than offset by the increase in the yields, so that the yield of sucrose per acre increased. The residual effects of molasses on the soil were also good". And with regard to green manures the Manual says, "Even at present the cost of green manuring with sann is only 0.88 annas per lb. of nitrogen against 4.668 annas for ammonium sulphate, 3.522 annas for farmyard manure 4.06 annas for neem cake and 5.32 annas for castor cake". And then there are additional factors which apply to the Hospet sugar area. Unlike Messrs Parry and Company's sugar factory at Nellikuppam which controls almost the whole of South India, the Hospet factory is situated within the orbit of competition of the Deccan and Bombay factories. These factories, mainly of larger crushing-capacity than the Hospet factory, are able to compete very favourably because of the law of increasing returns and also because the local per capita consumption of sugar in Bombay is very much higher than in Madras, being as 16.3 pounds in Bombay as against 3.9 pounds in Madras. They can sell their surplus over local consumption at rates to make good the freight to the outskirts of their competitive orbit. On the agricultural side of production in Hospet, there are two transient factors tending to enhance the cost of production. Due to the abnormally high prices prevailing

prevailing last year for sugar and gur, agricultural labourers were paid higher wages than usual; and as the profits received on sugarcane land were unusually high last year, landholders have raised the lease amounts for such lands very considerably. But agricultural wages and lease amounts will, left to themselves, soon find their economic levels

6. Further, it has to be borne in mind that the factory's intake of sugarcane is only about 25 per cent. of the total crop harvested, and the balance has perforce to be ~~converted~~ converted into gur. Unless the intake of cane by the factory is increased, there will be over-production of gur with a resultant slump in gur prices. The fixation of sugarcane prices at an uneconomically high level will tend to reduce the factory's intake.

7. At the discussion before me, Mr. Ramalingam explained the basis of his agreement with the ryots. For arithmetical simplicity, the basic price of sugarcane for starting the sliding scale was taken at Rs.221-1-6 and the minimum price was fixed at Rs.7-4-0 . The factory took the risk of expecting that the price of sugar would not fall below Rs.221-1-6. If and to the extent to which the price fell below that the factory would lose. But if the factory sold its sugar at prices higher than the basic price, then a bonus would be paid to the ryots in accordance with the sliding scale on the average price realized by the sale of sugar. On this co-operative basis, the ryots too took a certain risk, for they would lose their bonus if the factory failed. The bonus scheme offered by the factory is in almost all respects similar to the bonus scheme of Parry's factory at Nellikuppam, the only essential point of difference being firstly that the basic price paid by the Hospet factory for cane is at the sugar price of Rs.221-1-6 per tonne whereas Nellikuppam pays at the sugar price of Rs.240/- per ton and secondly that the prices paid by Hospet are throughout the whole amut of the sliding scale lower than those paid by Nellikuppam. Mr. Ramalingam has explained the reasons for the differences. As has already been explained above, Parry's Nellikuppum factory is geographically at an advantage in the competitive field; and Messrs Parry and Company have besides large resources with which to face the risk of possible loss. If the Hospet factory started payment at the sugar price of Rs.240/- per ton and the price of sugar subsequently actually fell to Rs.220/- per ton, the loss to the factory would be in the neighbourhood of Rs.35,000/-, which

which it would be unable to withstand with its meagre finances. It is therefore necessary for the Hospet factory to include the difference between the sugarcane prices at the sugar rates of Rs.240/- and Rs.220/- per ton x in the sum payable as bonus to the sugarcane suppliers, instead of exposing itself to a possible resultant loss And the lower prices paid for sugarcane by the Hospet factory when compared with Nellikuppum are due to two reasons. Firstly, the recovery of sugar from sugarcane at the Hospet factory is only 8.77 per cent as against 10 per cent in the Nellikuppum factory. But at the bargaining with the ryots at the time of agreement, the factory agreed to work out the prices on the basis of a 9 per cent recovery. Secondly, the capacity of the Nellikuppum factory is 1000 tons as against 500 of the Hospet factory and the former can afford to work on the basis of allotment of 52 to 54 per cent as profits to the sugarcane growers; but the Hospet factory, though Mr. Ramalingam thought that 46 per cent is a fair profit, eventually agreed with the ryots to work on a 50 per cent basis. These two factors account for the difference in prices fixed by the two factories. Mr. Ramalingam says that the ryots who have entered into an agreement with the factory have undertaken to supply about 50,000/- tons of sugarcan and more applications for supply have already come in. He propose to crush for 20 days in November 1940, to do no crushing in Decem 1940, to crush for 25 days in January, 23 days in February and 25 days in March 1941. This total of 93 days will enable the factor to crush almost all the cane agreed to be supplied; and, if neces ary, the factory will work for about 20 days more in April.

8. The representatives (Messrs Kamma Timmappa of Hospe P.RangaChar of Kamalapur, Abdul Haq Khan of Hospet and B.Mohammad Ali of Chitwadigi) of the ryots who have entered into an agreement with the factory stated that, at a meeting attended by 120 ryots representing a sugarcane growth of about 1200 acres, they were selected to be representatives at the discussion and that the ryots had voluntarily agreedxx to supply cane to the factory at the rat and under the bonus conditions contained in the factory's sliding scale.

9. The first objection taken by Dr.Mahana Rao is that the ryots who have come to an agreement with the factory have come

done so due to the psychological influence of the fact that they have borrowed various sums of money from the factory. The representatives of the ryots admitted that themselves and most of the ryots in agreement had in fact borrowed sums either for the purchase of lands or cultivation expenses; but they insist that there is no condition attached to the borrowing that cane should be sold to the factory. It is open to them to sell their produce to whomsoever they like and to repay the borrowed amount at the stipulated rate of interest, which is 6½ to 7 per cent. per annum. Mr. Ramalingam says that he has stood surety for a sum of Rs.75,000/- for the local Co-operative Credit Society and, inclusive of that sum, has lent out a sum of about Rs.2½ lakhs purely on a banking ~~acia~~ basis. On the evening of the day of discussion, a telegram was received by the Hospet Tahsildar from the Collector asking him to make enquiries whether the agreements between the ryots and the factory were bona fide. The Tahsildar selected persons at random out of the list of ryots in agreement furnished by the factory. The result of his inquiries is that there is nothing to show that the agreements are not bona fide. The agreements themselves could not be verified, as they are reported to be with the Secretary to Government, Development Department. Some of the ryots do not themselves own land sufficient to supply the amount of sugarcane agreed to be supplied to the factory; but this means only that they undertake to procure cane at the rate stipulated. The Tahsildar's inquiry shows that even last year several persons (e.g., P.Pampachar of Kamalapur) supplied sugarcane to the factory far in excess of the amount that could have been grown on his own land. It is a sort of dealing in futures which appears to be in vogue at Hospet. The fact that such agreements are now made can only tend to show that the persons expect to buy cane at rates cheaper than those stipulated in the agreement with the factory. All the ryots examined by the Tahsildar stated that they had entered into the agreements with the factory entirely voluntarily. Two of the ryots, however stated that the agreements entered into are nominal and that the factory would in fact pay more. But they were not questioned why they voluntarily entered into such nominal agreements. They were however prepared to supply the stipulated amounts of cane at the stipulated rates. The Tahsildar suspects that these ryots have been got at by the ryots of the Ryots' Association and induced to make the statements in the hope that a higher price would

would be fixed. Mr. Ramalingam is satisfied with the agreements and the capacity of the ryots to supply; and if, for any reason, they fail to do so, it is he who will be the sufferer. I am unable to find that the agreements are not voluntary or mala fide.

10. The next objection of Dr. Narana Goud is that the cost of production of cane in Hospet is higher than the rates alleged to have been agreed to by the ryots. He estimates the actual cost of production, exclusive of the lease amount on the land but inclusive of interest of Rs.15/- on agricultural working capital, at Rs.199-8-0 per acre of sugarcane land (statement enclosed). According to him, the average yield of sugarcane per acre in the Hospet area is 26 tons. The actual cost of production, including cart-hire of about Re.1/- per ton for factory delivery, works up to Rs.7-11-0 per ton. At this rate, the real cost of production would be much more. The average value of sugarcane land is reported to be about Rs.1000 per acre. The average lease amount (it is reported to have been increased after the last season to a higher figure) is said to be about Rs.75/- per acre, but the landlord pays the land-revenue (duffasal) of about Rs.15/-. As a fair amount of the cane grown is ratoon, the crop for the third year is paddy for which the lease amount is Rs.25/- per acre with a land-revenue of Rs.10/- per acre. Inclusive of these charges, the cost of production of sugarcane would be on an average about Rs.258-8-0 per acre or Rs.9-5-0 per ton of ratoon sugarcane and Rs.275/- per acre or about Rs.10-9-3 for plante cane.

11. I have no doubt that the cost of production of for ideal cultivation of sugarcane C.O.290, which is the main variety in Hospet, would be in the neighbourhood of the figure Rs.199-8-0 worked out by Dr. Narana Goud. But for various reasons, I doubt if the average cultivator expends that much. It is too apparent that he is negligent of the proper dosages of manure and other methods of ideal intensive cultivation designed to increase the sucrose content of the cane. According to Dr. Narana Goud, the sucrose content of C.O.290 is 17 per cent. But Mr. Ramalingam challenges anyone to cut a representative random sample and produce even 14 per cent

cent sucrose content. And when cane is sold to the factory at a fixed price, ideal cane and average cane share the same fate. And then again the very fact that landlords have put up the lease amounts after last season.shows that the cultivating ryot made a very considerable profit last season. The normal system of agricultural lease in this part of the country consists of sharing half the produce, and a money lease is mere a commutation of the share value. To have made a profit at least equal to the lease amount minus the land-revenue, the ryot should have realiz Rs.199-8-0 plus Rs.75/- and Rs.60/- equals Rs.334-8-0 per acre viz., Rs.12-14-0 per ton of sugarcane. But, actually, he received only Rs.12/- per ton. And yet, the acreage under sugarcane this year has gone up considerably. The total acreage in the sugar factory area in 1938-39 was 4858; it went up to 6706 acres in 1939-40; and the figure up to September 1940-41 season is 7362 acres. At page 99 of the Indian Sugar Manual is given the cost of cultivation arrived at by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for Bellary, and it is Rs.268-8-0 per acre, which at 26 tons of cane per acre works up to Rs.10-5-0. And it seems to me that this again isthe figure for ideal cultivation. Otherwise it is difficult to understand why the ryots would agree with the factory to sell at rates which, at that cost ofcultivation, would be unremunerative except at a sugar price ofRs.290/- per ton. I am unable therefore to find proof that in the cost of cultivation of sugarcane is more than the rates at which certain ryots have agreed to sell to the factory, presuming that sugar prices do not fall to abnormal levels.

12. The next point of Dr. Nagana Goud's attack is that a recovery of only 8.77 or 9 per cent when Parry & Company are getting 10 per cent shows that the factory is inefficient and that the ryots must not suffer for the fault of the factory. But the Hospet factory was, as an experimental measure, managed last year by Messrs. Parry & Company and it was their experts who could recover only 8.77 per cent, in spite of their experience of sugar production. And for the first time in its history the Hospet factory is said to have declared a dividend and that only of 4 per cent. I asked Dr. Nagana Goud if he could point out where exactly the factory was inefficient and what exactly it would do to get a higher recovery; but Dr. Nagana Goud, not being the management,is unable to say

say where it is defective. In the circumstances, there is nothing to be done but to accept the normal rate of recovery of the Hospet factory as being in the neighbourhood of 9 per cent. According to statistics at page 106 of the Indian Sugar Manual 1940, in the year 1938-39 only 16 factories out of a total of 38 outside United Provinces and Bihar attained a recovery of over 9per cent.

13. The next point in the arguments of Dr. Krishna Goud is that, even if the basic price in the bonus scheme is fixed on the basis of a sugar price of Rs.220/- per ton, the sugarcane price should be those published at page 1329 of the FortSt. George Gazette Part I, dated 17th October, 1939. In paragraph 7 of above I have given Mr. Ramalingam's reasons why this would be impossible.

14. My own personal opinion is that there is no reason why the free play of demand and supply should not be allowed to fix the rates for sugarcane-- and in the absence of reasons to the contrary itwww should be presumed that the ryots' agreement with the factory is the result of such free play. Further, there is a safety valve in the whole process afforded by the possibility of the ryots substituting gur production for sale to the factory if the factory offered really unremunerative rates. After all, three-fourths of the sugarcane produced has perforce to be converted into gur every year, and the fixation of an arbitrary price would only result in favouritism to certain ryots and an unhealthy scramble to obtain the factory's purchase. A ton of sugarcane is said to produce 9 maunds of gur and the price of 9 maunds of gur today is from Rs.8-8-0 to 9-8-0 according to its quality. And irrespective of the cost of production of sugarcane, that is what three-fourths of the sugarcane produced is expected to fetch per ton.

15. Dr. Krishna Goud and Mr. Pandu Mudaliyar finally suggested that, even if the Government were to accept the rates and bonus scheme agreed to between the factory and certain ryots, it is still advisable for Government to fix those rates in order that an Inspector may safeguard the interests of the ryots by appointing an Inspector to check weighment, etc. - I agree that this would in any case be a good thing.

By order.

19-10-40

19-10-

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

In reply, please quote number, date and short title.

Received *Registered*

From (Name) Sri. E.S. Nagesan. B.A.,
(Designation) Tahsildar, Hospet.
Post Box ....., (STATION).....
Telegraphic Address.....

COLLECTORATE
BELLARY

To

The Sub Collector,
Hospet.

Sir, Dis. *No.* 2418/40, *dated* 4.9.40 194

Sugarcane Act - Hospet taluk - Minimum prices - fixation - petition of the Kamalapur Ryots' association for fixing the price of Ratoon sugarcane report submitted -

Ref. Your M.Ref.C. 7202/40 d. 24.8.40.

Enclosures.....

Spare Copies.....

Pp-27-309(F)

In their memo No.20068/39-10 dated 20.10.39 Development Department communicated with Collector's Ref.C.4692/39 dated 24.10.39, Government published their decision to issue a preliminary notification fixing a sliding scale of rates for the purchase of the different varieties of sugarcane in the controlled area of Hospet Taluk with effect from 25th November 1939, under the powers conferred by sub section (2) of section 3 of the Sugarcane Act 1934 (XV of 1934 This notification arose out of the suggestion that the prices the grower gets for his cane should vary with the fluctuations in the price of sugar. In the notification issued with G.O. No. Press 2987 d. 9.12.39 Development Department communicated with Collector's F.No. 5/39 dated 14.12.39, however, Government fixed the minimum price of sugarcane (all varieties) at Rs.12.0.0 per ton, in the controlled area of this Taluk. The latter was evidently issued after meeting objections to, and suggestions on the preliminary notification referred to above.

(F)

The ryots of Kamalapur now want that the sliding scale based on the price of sugar is preferable.

At present large quantities of jaggery are lying since merchants are unwilling to sell them. The present rat of jaggery is Rs.7.0.0. per 9 maunds. This price being too low, they are unwilling to sell their stock. The coming harvest will affect the price of jaggery still further if the sugar factory does not consume the large quantieis of cane that will come in the next two months. Statistics of sugarcane cultivation in the Hospet and Kamalapur firkas show that

Planted 7870 } acres are raised with sugarcane, as compared with
Ratoon 809 }
Planted 7424 } acres in the corresponding period of last year. The
Ratoon 133 }

increase in area is due to the competition of getting fair prices for the cane as in the last year.

I enquired the President and the Secretary of the Ryots' Association Kamalapur to-day. They say that the officers of the Sugar factory at Hospet are trying to get written agreements from some ryots to whom they have advanced money, consenting to sell their cane at Rs.8.0.0 per ton with the object of inducing others also to sell at the same rate. This rate they say will cause heavy loss to the ryots since the cost of hired labour has gone up and since the rate of the chemical manure required for their cane has risen to Rs.7.5.0 from 4.8.0 on account of the war. They request that either the rate of Rs.12.0.0 per ton or the sliding scale based on the price of sugar may be fixed.

The price of the following kinds of sugar as seen from the news papers d. 2.9.40 and 3.9.40 is showing a tendency to increase. The rate quoted in to-day's paper is as follows:-

Pany's N sugar. for 2 Cwts.	26.13.9.
Mandya's 2 Cwts.	27.2.9.

This works to 268.9.6 per ton for the former and 271.11.6 per ton for the latter. According to the sliding scale given in the table annexed to the preliminary notification referred to above for the rate of 271.14.10, the rate of cane comes to 10.14.6 which is far above the rate which the ryots fear the sugar factory may impose on them.

In the reasons stated above, a fresh notification fixing

a sliding scale is necessary, if the rate of Rs.12.0.0 per ton fixed in the notification issued in G.O. No.2987 Press dated 9.11.39 is not adopted for this year also.

(F)

The President and Secretary say that they have submitted a copy of this petition to the Government also.

Your Ref. quoted above is submitted along with the statement of the President and Secretary of the Ryots Association Kamalapur.

For Tahsildar. 6940

M.R.6.9.

6-9-40

copy of letter addressed to the Adviser
to the Govt. of Madras, Incharge of
Industries & Developments, Fort.
St. George, Madras by the President
of the Ryots meeting, Hospet.

Sir,

As required by Resolution No 2 of the meeting of the Ryots, Land Lords, and merchants of Hospet dated 4.9.40 a deputation of 14 (fourteen) Gentlemen representing them is to wait on the Govt.

I would therefore request you to kindly let me know the date (time & place) convenient to receive the said deputation.

Copy of the proceedings of the meeting is enclosed.

(True Copy.)

PRamachandraR

President.

19.9.40

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

In reply, please quote number, date and short title.*

Received ..... *Registered* .....

From (Name) Sri. E.S. Nagesan. B.A.,

(Designation) Tahsildar, Hospet.

Post Box ....., (Station) .....

Telegraphic Address .....

To

The Collector,
Bellary.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE 18 OCT 1940 BELLARY

R_ C *No.* 2900 , *dated* 17.10.40. 1940.

Sir,

Hospet Sugar factory - fixing of rates of sugarcane - report submitted

Ref. Your telegram dated 14.10.40.

ENCLOSURES .....

Not required

SPARE COPIES .....

18/10/40

The Cane Superintendent of the India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet states that about 450 agreements have been executed for the supply of cane but gave me a list of only 85 persons to whom permits will be issued, as the supply to be made by them will meet their requirements. The agreements are said to have been executed on plain paper and sent to the Secretary to Government Development Department, Madras. Hence they could not be examined as regards the terms. The Company in its turn has not entered into any counterpart agreement with the growers.

Of the 85 mentioned above, 13 persons were examined and their statements were recorded. 11 of them are indebted to the Sugar factory and they admit that they entered into an agreement to supply cane at the initial rate of Rs. 7.4.0 per ton plus a bonus promised by the factory according to the schedule enclosed. The remaining two viz. Arali Uddanappa and Ayili Bharmappa are not indebted to the factory. They say that the factory management told them when they signed the agreement that the agreements were nominal, and that they would give increased rates as fixed by Government. Their statements

are enclosed. Both of them are literate and must have been aware of the contents before they signed the agreements. Their contention that the agrements are only nominal is not tenable.

Some ryots not connected with the factory by agreements of the kind referred to above, allege that the agreements are not genuine for the reason that only people ~~having~~ heaping indebited to the factory have been compelled to supply cane to the factory at reduced rates. They also state that some of those who have agreed to supply large quantities of cane have necessarily to buy cane from others, since from their own lands, they would get only less quantity and that this kind of dealing is objectionable. Obviously factory management has devised this means with the object of securing an assured supply of cane to run the factory without interruption so long as the persons who signed the agreements were aware of the terms before they signed them, it cannot be said that this procedure is objectionable. All the 13 persons whose statements were recorded by me state that they are aware of the terms of the agreements. Only two of them say that they were told by the factory management that the agreements were nominal. For the above reasons all the agreements appear to be honafide.

B. Gurumurthy
For Tahsildar. 17.10.60

M.R.17.10.

17.10.60

ದಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಷುಗರ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ರಿಫೈನರೀಸ್

ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್, ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ.

1940-41 ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿದ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿ.

1 ಟ್ಕ ಸಕ್ಕರೆಭಾರಣಿ (ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ)	ರೂ. 220	ಇದ್ದರೆ	1 ಟ್ಕ ಕಬ್ಬಿನಬೆಲೆ	ರೂ.7—4—0ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ
do	221-1-6	do	do	7—4—0
do	225	do	do	7—6—0
do	230	do	do	7—10-5
do	235	do	do	7—14-0
do	240	do	do	8—1—7
do	245	do	do	8—5—2
do	250	do	do	8—8-10
do	255	do	do	8—12-4
do	260	do	do	9—0—0
do	265	do	do	9—3—7
do	270	do	do	9—7—2
do	275	do	do	9—10-9
do	280	do	do	9—14-5
do	285	do	do	10—2—0
do	290	do	do	10—5—8
do	295	do	do	10—9—3
do	300	do	do	10-12-10

221-1-6

ಮೇಲಿನ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಬೆಲೆಯು ರೂ. ~~220/-~~ ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾದಾಗ ಹಾಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ 8. 6 ಪೈಗಳ ಜೋನಸ್ಸು ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಬೆಲೆಯಾದ ರೂ. 7—4—0 ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ,
1—10—1940.

[ಸಹಿ] ವಿ. ರಾಮಲಿಂಗಂ
ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜಿಂಗ್ ಏಜೆಂಟು.

(ಕ್ವೀನ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ.)

Copy of letter dated 23-9-40 from the President, Ryots' Association, Kamalapur to T.S. Rutherford Esq., Adviser to the Govt. of Madras.

I, the president of the Ryots' Association, Kamalapur, Hospet Taluk, Bellary District, on behalf of the Sugarcane growers of this area most humbly showeth:-

1. That the ryots of this place and the surrounding villages are extremely glad and express their gratitude to the Govt. for having included Hospet under the sugarcane controlled area. It is learnt that a very small body of ryots, who are solely depending upon the finances of the Hospet sugar factory for their cultivation purposes, pressed by the influential thumb of the factory authorities approached the Sub-Collector, Hospet, with a deputation for the removal of the control by the Government in fixing the minimum price for sugarcane. It is needless to say that they were only very few and were made to wait with a deputation, though with half consent. The ryots are sure that such false deputations would never mislead the justful action of the Government.

2. That the Government is fully aware of the fact, the humble petitioner presumes, the removal of the control would endanger the situation of the ryots; in which case there would be ample room created for hurling and high fluctuation in prices, the difficulty in issuing ~~cane~~ cane permits, much delay for delivery at the cane yard, many difficulties at the weigh-bridge such as delay, refusal etc., owing to the absence of supervision by the Agricultural demonstrators and many other hardships which the ryots who are mostly illiterates find uneasy to endure.

3. That the humble petitioner invites your honour's attention to the few facts in the matter of fixing the minimum price. This place is seven miles from Hospet and the taxation of an extra charge for transport of sugarcane to the factory adds the burden of the heavy cost of sugarcane production. The present war conditions have lifted the fertiliser markets very high thus increasing the cost of production. Further the scarcity of labour makes the ryot pay abnormal wages. Now all the ryots are growing imported varieties of sugarcane introduced by the Hospet sugar factory, relieving the factory

factory a good enterprise. The new variety is not so easy to crush by ~~full~~ bull power as the local one.

4. That under the above local conditions the ryot would not be benefitted if the minimum price of sugarcane, per ton is anything less than Rs.11/- . The present sugar market is just the same like one before fixing minimum price last year and there is at least a good consolation on the part of the factories that the sugar prices went high during and after production, which the ryots have not any.

5. That the humble petitioner thinks it is not out of place here to mention that the cost of sugarcane production here is comparatively higher than in Central Provinces, United provinnes and other places, the yield being considerably lower. So any minimum price which is not more or less than the C.P. and U.P. will weaken the ryots with heavy losses. As most of the ryots are not literates, the system of fixing a low price and declaring bonus on the profits of sugar sales will not in any way benefit the ryots as many of them borrow money from local sowcars on condition of settling the accounts at the end of each harvest. In view of these facts, the humble petitioner begs to represent, that a flat rate or the sliding scale system like the one proposed by the Government two years ago would be very convenient to the ryots. A flat rate is much prefereable to the sliding scale and if in case the Government wants to consider the sliding scale also the humble petitioner requests that the prices should be notified at the Taluk office notice board every week.

6. That in conclusion the humble petitioner requests that a minimum price for sugarcane should be fixed as early as possible, which is not less than Rs.11/- for reasons given above. The humble petitioner before closing this, thanks the Govt. in anticipation of favourable orders for which act kindness the petitioner and the ryots shall every remain grateful.

sd. J.Chandraiah,
President.

(True copy).

K.S.19.10.

Memorandum presented to the Government of Madras bythe Managing Agent ofthe India Sugar and Refineries Limited, Nospet, on the quest o of the fixation of the price of Sugar cane in the Nospet area under Notification G.O.No.2987, Dev., Fort St. George, dated December, 9, 1939.

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1. The present position of the sugar industry is very critical. There are now lying the godowns of the factories and Banks accumulated stocks of sugar estimated at 7,00,000 tons. The all-India sugar cane crop for the coming season is expected to be 30% more than that of the last season (i.e., 1939-40) and the sugar production for the next season (i.e., 1940-41) is expected to b reach about 16,00,000 tons. This means that with production of 16,00,000 tons and a carry over of at least 4,50,000 tons we shall have at least twice the normal consumption of about 10,00,000 tons.This must result in low sugar prices. It should cause no surprise should the price go furtner down than the Rs.200/- level which it had reached in the year 1937. The utmost risk which ~~xxx~~ we would take is to rest our calculation on the basis of Rs.200/- per ton of sugar.

2. Deducting Rs.60/- for Excise duty there will be a balance of Rs.160/- left for meeting the cost of production and the purchase of sugar cane. Adopting the formula of the Tariff Board, one half of the sum of Rs.160/- only will be available for the purchas of cane. This half, i.e., of Rs.80/- taking the recovery of the factory into consideration (i.e., 9%), will be all that is available for the purchase of 11 tons of cane. That would give a price of Rs.7-4-4 per ton.

3. The Tariff Board have said that if a factory like ours of the capacity of 400-500 tons crushing per day is to get a profit at all, it should crush 65,000 tons of cane in ~~150~~ 130 days. Our factory all these years due to short season crop and other reasons beyond our control could not get deliveries to crush more than 40,000 tons. This is a factor we have to take into consideration when assessing the cost of production here which is higher than those of similar factories in other parts of the country.

4. We take it that the minimum price fixation is done to safeguard the interest of the grower at Nospet against his being helplessly exploited by the Company. There is no cause for any such

such ~~far~~ year. The factory has not been able to secure more than 25% of the cane produced at Hospet. The grower existed long before the factory came into being. ~~He~~ He was converting the sugarcane into Gur. If he could get more by our manufacture for his sugar cane than the price offered by the factory, he will not bring his cane to the factory in spite of his agreement with the factory as we know from our bitter experience in the past. In fact we are the victims of exploitation, not they.

5. We submit that the price should be fixed, if at all, so as to meet these violent fluctuations. We believe that the price of Rs.200/- marks a fair basis of calculation. To take a higher figure than that would not be wise.

6. The best remedy in this extraordinary situation of serious fall in prices would be the same as prevailing in other areas, viz., to permit the several factors of the industry to find their own level by leaving them to adjust themselves without any interference. The shareholders of the company who have invested their hard-earned money in this venture will feel ~~highly~~ highly grateful to the Government if they remove this additional handicap to their factory while competing with similar factories.

7. The price of Rs.12/- per ton now in force has no relation to the existing state of affairs. Either a new price has to be fixed having regard to the present critical situation or the natural law of supply and demand must be permitted free play. If the Government should resolve to fix the price of cane, we beg to submit that it should be such as to enable us to compete with Northern Indian Factories and particularly the Deccan factories, who are our keen competitors and most of whom have their plantations with a yield of 40 to 50 tons and a recovery value of 11.5% with full facilities to crush to the fullest capacity with the result that a very low cost of production under which sugar is manufactured by us are so unfavourable (as set out in the statement affixed) due to unavoidable circumstances, that unless the price of cane is much less than theirs, it will not be possible to survive under the prevailing conditions.

8. At the Sugar Conference of U.P. and Bihar attended by the Directors of Industry, Madras, Mr. Green, it was realised that unless the price of cane is maintained at a low level, there is little chance of sugar industry surviving the coming seasons. Accordingly the Bihar and U.P. Government

Governments have now fixed the minimum rate of 0-4-9 per md. of cane i.e., ~~2-1-5~~ 8.1.3 per ton for 1940 with intent to reduce it to Rs.6-8-0 for 1941.

9. In consideration of the above facts and in spite of the handicaps confronting us, the factory may agree to take the risk of crushing if the ryots are prepared to contract on a flat rate of Rs.7-12-0 per ton.

10. In the alternative if the ryots is willing, which he was not in the previous years, to participate in the risks involved in the sugar trade, as set out above, we are prepared to share our profits by paying half the price of sugar realized (less Excise duty) into two instalments, viz.,

1. A minimum price of Rs.6-8-0 ~~portion~~ per ton of sugar immediately on delivery based on the sugar price at Rs.200/- per ton

and

2. A Bonus equal to the difference between the said price realised and the minimum price paid on delivery.

We are also prepared to give the ryots the option of supplying cane on either of the said terms or both and in respect of any proportion of quantity he likes.

11. We would highly appreciate early orders of Government being passed in the matter. If we have to take up crushing we have to start arrangements right from now. Fuel has to be stored, materials have to be stored asthe prices are going up, seasonal expert staff and labour have to be even recruited. Transport facilities have to be created. The Directors have to meet and decide on the question as to whether the factory has to work or shut down this season.

Sd. V.Ramalingam,
Managing Agent.

(True copy).

K.S.19.10.

Statement showing Actual Run hours and hours lost.

Due to Various causes for seasons 1934-35 to 1939-40.

Details.	1934-35.	35-36.	36-37.	37-38.	38-39.	39-40.
	Hrs.-in.	Hrs.Min.	Hrs.-in.	Hrs..in.	Hrs.-in.	Hrs.-in.
Duration of run-						
Hours.	1102-45	2593-15	2550-10	2550-00	2950-45	3114-00
Days.	46	108	106¼	106½	123	129³
Time required for actual crushing Hours.	202-04	1392-50	1857-20	1854-50	1663-45	1909-45
Time lost (i.e., run hours minus actual crushing hours).	900-41	1200-25	692-50	703-10	1287-00	1204-15
Percentage of hours lost in comparison with actualrun hours.	79-69	46-28	27-17	27-49	43-63	38-6
Losses due to:- (Expressed as percentage of total lost hours)						
Cane shortage.	98-58	82-73	56-75	64-88	82-58	65-45
Cleaning and mechanical stoppage.	1-42	17-27	44-25	35-12	17-42	34-55
Re Cane crushedtons.	4686	26245	40678	40170	33900	38785
Recovery % cane.	9-51	9-00	8-65	9-44	9-603	8-72

(True copy)

K.S.19.10.

Avera·e expenditure for raisin· one acre of sugarcane.

1.	Preparation of the field.	As. 14-0-0 ✓
2.	Cost of seed and plantation.	28-0-0 ✓
3.	Weeding.	25-0-0 ✓
4.	Manures and earthing up.	40-0-0 ✓
5.	Watering and watching.	65-0-0 ✓
6.	Harvesting about 30 carts or 25 tons.	15-0-0 ✓
7.	Carting to the factory.	40-0-0 ✓
8.	Avera·e lease amount.	75-0-0 ✓
		302-0-0 ✓

N.B. (1) The land revenue is about As.10/- and this is ·enerally paid by the pattadar.

(2) The avera·e yield per acre planted cane is about 24 tons.

do. .co. Ratoon cane. 20.

Produced by the President of the Ryots' Association.

sd. M. Karamatullah,
Sub-Collector.

(True co·y.

.s.19.10.

ದಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಷುಗರ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ರಿಫೈನರೀಸ್

ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್, ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ.

1940-41 ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿದ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿ.

1 ಟನ್ ಸಕ್ಕರೆಧಾರಣೆ (ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ)		1 ಟನ್ ಕಬ್ಬಿನಬೆಲೆ	
ರೂ. 220	ಇದ್ದರೆ	ರೂ.	7—4—0 ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ
do	221-1-6	do	7—4—0
do	225	do	7—6—0
do	230	do	7—10-5
do	235	do	7—14-0
do	240	do	8—1—7
do	245	do	8—5—2
do	250	do	8—8-10
do	255	do	8—12-4
do	260	do	9—0—0
do	265	do	9—3—7
do	270	do	9—7—2
do	275	do	9—10-9
do	280	do	9—14-5
do	285	do	10—2—0
do	290	do	10—5—8
do	295	do	10—9—3
do	300	do	10-12-10

221-1-6

ಮೇಲಿನ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಬೆಲೆಯು ರೂ. ~~220/-~~ ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾದಾಗ ಹಾಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ 8. 6 ಪೈಗಳ ಬೋನಸ್ಸು ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಬೆಲೆಯಾದ ರೂ. 7—4—0 ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ,
—10—1940.

[ಸಹಿ] ವಿ. ರಾಮುಲಿಂಗಂ
ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜಿಂಗ್ ಏಜೆಂಟು.

(ಕ್ರೌನ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ.)

Memorandum on the fixation of minimum price for Sugar Cane in Hospet area.

---coOco---

The cost of cultivation of Sugar cane in Hospet area as given in the appended statement comes to Rs.10/5/10 per ton or 0-6-2 per maund. The cost of various items included in the statement vary somewhat from place to place but the figures given may be taken as the most ususal expenses for these operations.

The cost given above does not include any profit to the Cultivator, but wages for his labour and that of his family and work animals are included in it.

Any minimum price for cane should be high enough at least to cover the above cost of cultivation.

In encouraging the Sugar industry in India by levying a heavy duty on foreign imports the Government had also one of their main objects the provision of a profitable market for Cane. Hence the cane grower would reasonably expect that the price paid for his cane would be higherthan his cost of cultivation.

The minimum price proposed for Bihar for the ensuing reason should not be taken as a guide since the conditions there are so very dissimilar to the conditions here. For instance the cost of production of Cane in Bihar is between 0-2-6 and 0-3-6 per maund (82 2/7 lbs). The rate now suggested in Bihar namely 0-4-9 still gives a good margin of profit to the grower. Further the Cane grown in Bihar is mostly Co 213 which has only a sucrose content of 11.94 to 16.93 where as our cane which is mostly Co.290 has a sucrose content of 13.75 to 17.93 per cent.

Again the Bihar manufacturer has to sell his sugar in distant markets while the local sugar has a market at its door resulting in considerable savings in freight.

It is complained that the recovery of Sugar is lower in Hospet than in Deccan factories. Some of the factories in the latter area grow Co.290 and if they get a higher recovery there is no justifiable reason why we should not get a similar recovery here. ~~The losses of Sugar in xxxx Molasses and filter mud and unknown losses etc., if minimised it should be quite possible to raise the recovery to the Level of Deccan Factories.~~

But here I may point out that the cost of cultivation of Cane in Deccan is 0-5-10 per maund (in the field) as determined by the Imperial Council of Agriculture. And hence when we compare the percentage of recovery of Cane in Deccan we should also take the above cost of cultivation.

On the above authority the cost of cultivation of Cane in Madras is 0-5-5 per maund. If to this is added the cost of carting the total will approximate the cost as given in in statment 1 mentioned in para 1 above.

Price of Cane can be fixed also basing on the selling price of Sugar as suggested by the manufacturer. Last year in October the Government published a sliding scale giving the price of Cane according to the price of sugar. The same scale may be adopted even this year with the modification necessitated by the increase in excise duty from Rs.4/- per bag to Rs.6/-. As per this scale it should start with Rs.10/- for Cane when the price of xxxx Sugar is Rs.26/-. For every increase of a Rupee in the value of sugar he should get an additional 0-8-0 per ton of Cane.

While agreeing to this method it is necessary to point out that if this method xxxx/was adopted last year when the price of Sugar (per 2 Cwts) reached the figure of Rs.38/- the grower could have received the maximum of Rs.17/- per ton and never below Rs.12/- since the price of sugar in the Hospet Market has been during the year above Rs.28/-. But as a matterof fact the price of Cane was fixed at Rs.12 and the great majority of it was purchased at that price only and no more.

Still since it si suggested that the price of Cane should be based on the price of Sugar I submit that the equitable way would be to adopt the scale of last year.

Hon'ble.

20.9.40.

Appendix.

Cost of cultivating one acre of Sugarcane.

Kind of operation.	Units.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	Amount. Rs. As. Ps.	
Preparatory cultivation.				
Removing bunds.	3 men.	0- 4- 0.	0- 12- 0.	
1st ploughing.	5 ploughs.	0-10- 0.	3- 2- 0.	
2nd "	4 ploughs.	0-10- 0.	2- 8- 0.	
Breaking clods.	8 Women.	0- 3- 0	1- 8- 0.	
3rd Ploughing.	4 plougns.	0-10- 0.	2- 8- 0.	
4th. "	4 "	0-10- 0.	2- 8- 0.	
Trimming borders.	4 Men.	0- 4- 0.	1- 0- 0.	
Digging drains.	10 "	0- 4- 0.	2- 8- 0.	
Spreading earth from drains	4 Women.	0- 3- 0.	0-12- 0.	
Furrowing.	2 ploughs.	0-12- 0.	1- 8- 0.	
Straightening furrows.	2 men.	0- 4- 0.	0- 8- 0.	
Picking up clods.	4 Women.	0- 3- 0.	0-12- 0.	19-14- 0.
Seeds and Sowing.				
10,000 Setts.	1,000.	2- 0- 0.	20- 0- 0.	
Stripping and cutting setts.	500.	0- 2- 0.	2- 8- 0.	
Carrying setts.			0- 8- 0.	
Spreading & Planting.	2 Men. 2 Women. (1) 4 Boys. (	0- 4- 0. 0- 3- 0.	0- 8- 0. 1- 2- 0.	24-10- 0.
Manures & Manuring.				
Cattle manure.	30 Carts.	0-10- 8.	20- 0- 0.	
Carting.	"	0- 5- 4.	10- 0- 0.	
Spreading manure.	4 Women.	0- 3- 0.	0-12- 0.	
Fertilizers.			29- 0- 0.	
Carting.			0- 4- 0.	
Application.	4 Women.	0- 2- 0.	0- 8- 0.	60- 8- 0.
After cultivation.				
8 Weedings.	112 Women.	0- 2- 0.	14- 0- 0.	
Earthing up.	16 Men.	0- 4- 0.	4- 0- 0.	
Clearing drains.	4 "	0- 4- 0.	1- 0- 0.	19- 0- 0.
			C/O	124- 0- 0.

Appendix.

Cost of cultivating one acre of Sugarcane.

Kind of operation.	Units.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	Amount. Rs. As. Ps.	
Preparatory cultivation.				
Removing bunds.	3 men.	0- 4- 0.	0- 12- 0.	
1st ploughing.	5 ploughs.	0-10- 0.	3- 2- 0.	
2nd "	4 ploughs.	0-10- 0.	2- 8- 0.	
Breaking clods.	8 Women.	0- 3- 0	1- 8- 0.	
3rd Ploughing.	4 ploughs.	0-10- 0.	2- 8- 0.	
4th. "	4 "	0-10- 0.	2- 8- 0.	
Trimming borders.	4 men.	0- 4- 0.	1- 0- 0.	
Digging drains.	10 "	0- 4- 0.	2- 8- 0.	
Spreading earth from drains.	4 Women.	0- 3- 0.	0-12- 0.	
Furrowing.	2 ploughs.	0-12- 0.	1- 8- 0.	
Straightening furrows.	2 men.	0- 4- 0.	0- 8- 0.	
Picking up clods.	4 Women.	0- 3- 0.	0-12- 0.	19-14- 0.
Seeds and Sowing.				
10,000 Setts.	1,000.	2- 0- 0.	20- 0- 0.	
Stripping and cutting setts.	500.	0- 2- 0.	2- 8- 0.	
Carrying setts.			0- 8- 0.	
Spreading & Planting.	2 Men. 2 Women. (4) 4 Boys. 1	0- 4- 0. 0- 3- 0.	0- 8- 0. 1- 2- 0.	24-10- 0.
Manures & Manuring.				
Cattle manure.	30 Carts.	0-10- 8.	20- 0- 0.	
Carting.	"	0- 5- 4.	10- 0- 0.	
Spreading manure.	4 Women.	0- 3- 0.	0-12- 0.	
Fertilizers.			29- 0- 0.	
Carting.			0- 4- 0.	
Application.	4 & Women.	0- 2- 0.	0- 8- 0.	60- 8- 0.
After cultivation.				
8 Weedings.	112 Women.	0- 2- 0.	14- 0- 0.	
Earthing up.	16 Men.	0- 4- 0.	4- 0- 0.	
Clearing drains.	4 "	0- 4- 0.	1- 0- 0.	19- 0- 0.
			C/O	124- 0- 0.

Kind of operation.	Units.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	Amount. Rs. As. Ps.	
		B/F.		124- 0- 0.
Miscellaneous.				
Irrigation etc., " Labour. 12 times in 2½ months.	12 men.	0- 4- 0.	3- 0- 0.	
28 " 8½	14 "	0- 4- 0.	3- 8- 0.	
Fencing and Fence.			4- 0- 0.	
Watching.			8- 0- 0.	
Cleaning borders.	8 Men.	0- 4- 0.	2- 0- 0.	
Cleaning field channels in co-operation with others.	2 Men.	0- 4- 0.	0- 8- 0.	
Putting up small temporary culverts in co-operation with others.	2 Men.	0- 4- 0.	0- 8- 0.	21- 8- 0.
Harvesting.				
Cutting and loading and carting.	26 tons.	1- 8- 0.	39- 0- 0.	39- 0- 0.
Interest.			15- 0- 0.	15- 0- 0.
Lease amount			70- 0- 0.	70- 0- 0.
		Grand Total.		269- 8- 0.

Yield per acre. 26 tons.

Cost of cultivation. Rs. 269- 8- 0.

Cost per ton. Rs. 10- 5-10.

Cost per maund. Rs. 0- 6- 2.

----ooOoo-----

To

31468 A
11.11.40 263

The Second Adviser to

H.E. The Governor of Madras.

Madras.

Honoured Sir,

I beg to submit that the following points may be considered favourably.

1. The sliding Scale proposal of the Factory is based on and started with Rs 220/- as the minimum Price of Sugar while the calculation should have been started with Rs 240/- ~~The proposal of the Factory~~ This is misleading and causes loss to the ryot.

2. It is not known whether the promised bonus in September next calculated on the average ruling price betwee Jan 41 and Sep. 41, is worked out week after week and paid then and there, or whether the ryot is made to wait till the very end of September. In the later case the ryot will be put to hard tasks again.

3. The alleged grevience of the Factory that the percentage of recovery is low, is due among many reasons, the import of bad stuff from the uncontrolled area(Nizam's Dominions)

4. It is high time that the Government should prohibit the import of sugar cane from out of the Province. The cessation of this import is more urgent now ~~that~~ than ever before in view of the heavy acrage available round the Factory. This prohibition is in the interest of the ryot and the Factory.

5. The lifting of the ban on the export of Sugar by the Central Government dispells the fears of huge surplus, more so with this factory having sufficient demands at its gates.

6. It is submitted that all this agitation is only for a fair economic price, mutual benefit, betterment of both the Factory and the ryot and never for any individualisation. It is implored that this agitation should not be

P.T.o

mistaken as for selfish-end of the ryot or for the annihilation of the Factory. It is purely in the joint benefit and interest of both the growers and the manufacturer. Our cry is only for a slice in the big loaf of profits. We are anxious not to kill the goose that lays golden eggs.

7. The he rt of the cane growers is disclosed to your for kind consideration. We pray for a proper appreciation of the conditions and bless us with the benefits of the Sugar Cane Act.

I beg to remain
Honoured Sir,

Yours most obedient servant,

PRamachandra Rao

President, Meeting of Ryots etc
Hospet

Hospet dated 7-11-40

Copy To The Director of Agriculture, Madras

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

31766

NOTICE

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay. Rs. A.

Office Stamp.

Handed in at (Office of Origin).	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words
Hosket	13	13	20		14

Recd. here at H. M.

Food

Esqr Adviser govt
Madras Adyar

Pray Immediate declara=
=tion Sugarcane minimum
Ryots Association
Kamalapura

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Nand & Sons, Printers, Calcutta—No. 724R (8-265)—24-11-37—50,000 Bks.

24.
18/11

Dem. No. 24241 A/40-9 dt 13-11-40

Agriculture – Sugarcane Act – Hospet taluk – Fixation of minimum price of sugarcane.

The S.G.P. is requested to publish the notification appended to this memo. in the Fort St. George Gazette dated, 19-11-40 and in the corresponding issue of the Bellary Dt. Gazette. He is also requested to send 15 copies of the printed notification to Govt urgently.

2 The D.A. / Collr. of Bellary is requested to instruct the Asst Dir / Rev. staff in the district to bring the contents of the notification to the notice of the ryots in the important sugarcane areas of the district.

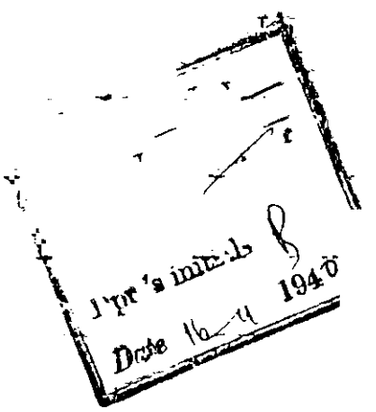
3 The D.A. is requested to submit the objections and suggestions, if any, with his remarks, so as to reach the

vide 'A' on p. 15 N.F.

in D.A., Dy Dte and the Collr. of Bellary are informed that the intention of this notifn is to prescribe the news rates agreed upon by the sugarcane growers and the factory management, under the Sugarcane Act, 1934

Govt. not later than 22.12.40.

4. The draft notification mentions the Taluk Office as the place where the price of sugar is to be published every Monday. Only one place has been mentioned in the draft notfn. in order to preclude the possibility of a legal flaw in actual practice; but the Govt. desire that the figures should, on being telegraphed by the D. Dte to the Taluk Hoskot, be published, in addition to the taluk office concerned, in the offices of the R.D.O., Agrl. Demonstrator, the coopve society of growers, if any, and at the entrance to and in conspicuous places near the entrance of the sugarcane factories, on the date of receipt. The Collr. of Bellary and the D Dte are requested to offer their remarks on this proposal very urgently.



his
17.10.40.

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To the S.&P. ✓
" D.A. ✓
" D Dte ✓
" R.C.S.
" Collr of Bellary ✓
Copy to the Bd of Rev ✓
" R.C.S. ✓

R.D. 3 W.R.

Appendix

APPENDIX.

Notification.

The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Sugarcane Act, 1934 (XV of 1934) and in supersession of Development Department Notification No. 1005 dated the 5th December 1938 published at page 1714 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette dated the 6th December 1938 and No. 966 dated 9-12-1939 published at page 1607 of part I of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 12-12-1939, is hereby published as required by section 4 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. Notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 19-12-40 and that any objection or suggestion with respect thereto which may be received from any person before the said date will be considered by the Government of Madras. Objections and suggestions should be sent through the Director of Agriculture.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Sugarcane Act, 1934 (XV of 1934) and in supersession of Development Department Notification No. 1005 dated the 5th December 1938 published at page 1714 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette dated the 6th December 1938 and No. 966 dated 9-12-1939 published at page 1607 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 12-12-1939, His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to fix, with effect on and from the 18-10-40 the minimum prices specified in column (3) of the Schedule below for the purchase of sugarcane in the controlled area specified in column (1) thereof, such sugarcane being intended for use in a factory as defined in the said Act.

Explanation(1) The prices specified in column 3 of the Schedule are for delivery of sugarcane at the sugar factory and are with reference to the prices of white sugar mentioned in column (2) thereof.

(2) The price of sugar specified in column (2) of the Schedule shall be the price realised on rails at Hospet for one ton of white sugar (otherwise known as Aska sugar) including excise duty as determined by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, and published under his authority every Monday at the office of the Tahsildar, Hospet. Such price shall be current from Monday to the following Sunday (both days inclusive).

Ref Mr 106-108 C.F.

Schedule.

Controlled area.	Price per ton of white sugar current from every Monday.	Minimum price per ton of 2240 lbs.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Hospet Taluk	Rs.330--0--0	Rs.12--2--4
	325--0--0	11-14--9
	320--0--0	11-11-2
	315--0--0	11--7--7
	310--0--0	11--4--0
	305--0--0	11--0--5
	300--0--0	10-12-10
	295--0--0	10--9--3
	290--0--0	10--5--8
	285--0--0	10--2--0
	280--0--0	9-14--5
	275--0--0	9-10--9
	270--0--0	9--7--2
	265--0--0	9--3--7
	260--0--0	9--0--0
	255--0--0	8-12--4
	250--0--0	8--8-10
	245--0--0	8--5--2
	240--0--0	8--1--8
	235--0--0	7-14--0 7-14-0
	230--0--0	7-10--5
	225--0--0	7--6-10
	220--0--0 and below.	7--4--0

9/11/40

C.F. 38.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Received ..... 19 *Registered* 19

33038 A
28.11.40

Subject.

SUGARCANE PRICES FOR 1940-41 SEASON.

Enclosures.
No. .....
.....
Spare copies .....

C. No. 841-40

Station Triplicane, Madras *Dated the* 25th November 1940

From (Name) A.R.C. WESTLAKE ESQ., I.C.S.,

(Designation) DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

DEVELOPMENT Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose for the information of Government copy of letter p. 2 below dated 19th November 1940 received from the Secretary of the Sri Rama Sugar Mills Ltd., Bobbili intimating the price fixed by the factory for the several varieties of cane for the 1940-41 season.

P.T.O

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

K. J. Ahuja
for DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

Submitted for perusal Dave.
May be added to file regarding fixation of minimum prices of sugarcane for Hospet area

Ce
29/11/40

Laying over pending receipt of objections, if any, received at (C)

Lis. 28-11-40 S.G. 25-11.

Sd 26.11.40.

272

Copy of letter dated 19th November 1940 received from the Secretary of the Sri Rama Sugar Mills Ltd. Bobbili.

Sugarcane Prices for 1940-41 season.

We have started crushing cane from D/11-11-'40 in our factory, and we are herewith enclosing a list of prices we are now paying for the different varieties of cane purchased by us.

The following rates are fixed for the different varieties of cane mentioned below for the season 1940-41.

Variety.	Plant cane:	Ratoon.
(1) CO.213	Rs. 9 8 0	Rs. 8 8 0
(2) CO.281	10 8 0	9 8 0
(3) CO.313	10 8 0	9 8 0
(4) CO.421	10 0 0	9 0 0
(5) CO.419	9 8 0	8 8 0

26.11.40

34018 273

From,
Sri. P. Ramachendra Rao,
President, Ryots Meeting etc. Hospet.

To

The Second Adviser to H.E.

The Governor of Madras, Madras.

Sir,

Sub: Provisional agreement for supply of cane from 25-11-40 up to the date of the receipt of final order by Government fixing minimum price.

I submit for the information of the Government that on 28-11-40 Mr. Ramalingam Mudaliar, the Managing Agent of India Sugar and Refineries Ltd Hospet has entered into a provisional agreement with those named in the agreement(translation enclosed) to give such rate as may finally be fixed by the Government, for all canes supplied to the Factory between 25-11-40 (the date of starting the Factory for the current season) and the date on which the Government's final orders fixing the minimum price may be received here.

A translation of the agreement is enclosed. f 262 b Law

I beg to remain Sir

Your most obedient servant

PRamachandraRao
President.

Hospet dated 5-12-40

Encl

Translation of the agreement.

Law Dept

This day the 28th November 1940 I, V. Ramalingam Mudaliar the Managing Agent of The India Sugars and Refineries Ltd Hospet do enter into an agreement with the President and the Secretary the Co-operative Loan and Sale C.S. Hospet, the President Sri Ramachendra-Rao of Ryots meeting Hospet. and Messrs (1) Sri. [illegible] Venkataswami (2) Korisetty. Sangappa (3) P. Subramanya Setty (4) P. Gurunatnappa Setty (5) Bellada Chennappa (6) Kanubal Somappa (7) Jali Pompanna (8) Punyamurthy Eswarappa (9) Kamalapur meti Basavana Goud and (10) Goudra Baramalingappa of Hospet, all on be half of the Cane growing Ryots of Hospet and Kamalapur.

i. thata final order by Government fixing minimum price for cane and on allied matters having not been received as yet, I consent to pay the rate to be finally fixed by the Government for all canes already suppli d to the Factory and for the canes that may be supplied hereafter till the date of the receipt of the Government order finally in this benalf."

ii. " that each party is free to present to the Govern ent his own case regarding the fixation of minimum price and allied matters."

Witness. Sd. V. Ramali gam.

1 Sd. C. Venkana Goud.

(True translation.)

P Ramachandra Rao.
President,
Meeting of ryots etc. Hospet.

Memorandum of the Mg .Agent of the India Sugars & Refineries Ltd. in regard to the Cane price notification No.916 D/ 13/11/40

ASSTT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
17 DEC 1940
DEVELOPMENT DEPT

At the outset I wish to place on record my deep sense of gratitude too the Govt for incorporating in the above notification the essential principle underlying the agreements with the cane grwers viz the SLIDING SCALE. But owing to an unfortunate confusion created evidently by some interested parties, the question of the ascertainment of the sugar price is made the subject of controversy.

Firstly I beg to submit that there is only one way of ascertaining the sugar price consistent with the sliding scale and that is after the realisation of the sugar sales. Otherwise , to determine the price on the basis of the day to day price of sugar, there is no meaning in having a sliding scale at all. For we shall then be paying outright in final settlement the price of cane.

Secondly the principle underlying the sliding scale is to ensure coordination between the supply of raw materilas and the efficient manufacture , besides ensuring the co-opweration between the pesant and the factory to their mutual advantage. This cannot be achieved excepting in a a spirit of good-will and on a footing of partnership. It is of the essence of a sliding scale to share equally both in the benefits and losses and we go one step further and save the present from loss and admit him only to a share in the benefits. According to this scheme we pay the pesant, whatever may happen and irreduceable minimum of Rs.7-4-0 and share with him equally the benefits

of a higher sugar price. Here I may observe that BaburRajendra Prasad representing Cane growers of Behar offered to sell cane at Rs.6-12-0 that is 8as less than what we have fixed as our minimum. From the peasants own point of view this is the most advantageous proposition that could ever have been offered. Thirdly to ascertain the prices during currency of the Crushing season is injurious to the interest of the pesant for it is during the season that the stocks of sugar are higher than at any time during the year. Naturally the prices will be in an inverse ratio to the Sugar stock.

Fourthly all these doubts and difficulties if any are oonly a question of time. It needs but the scheme to get under way and before long the pesant will be convinced of its practical justice. In confirmation of this fact I would like to point out that some dealers and growers who were once dubious are now coming en mass offering to supply cane more than our demand. Consequently we are crushing 25 % more than we have evr done, taking a risk in overstraining the plant. At this rate we hope to expand our crushing capacity next year which would enable us not only to reduce our costs but also to compete better with our neighbouring factories.

In the end I wish to thank once again the Govt for having given us the necessary guidance in the matter of the adoption of the sliding scale which is admittedly the best solution for all time of this question of cane price.

I request that the Govt be pleased to order that the price of cane shall be calculated on the average price of sugar realised during the year.

C. R.

00624 No.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

34914

17 DEC 1940

MADRAS D 16 DEC 40 P.T.O.

O QF HOSPET 16 27 RPPDANNASTWELVE SECOND ADVISER

GOVERNMENT MADRAS

RYOTS SUGGESTION CANE DRAFT NOTIFICATION SUPPLY

CONTRACT REQUIRE ELUCIDATION DURING CONSIDERATION

PRAY INTIMATION DATE ENABLING PRESENCE OUR REPRESENTATIO

RAMCHANDRARAO PRESIDENT RYOTS

WM BL 155 17/12

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in, number (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any) number of words.

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

C. INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

ID 34918 00242

270
283

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay. Rs. As.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT :: DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT :: 17 DEC 1940

MADRAS 17 DEC 10 PM

Handed in at (Office of Origin)	Date.	Hour	Minute.	Service Instructions	Words
Bellary	17	9	20		18

TO Secretary

Recd. here at 9 45 M.

Sugarcane proposed scale disastrous pray strongly recommend=ation minimum enhancement.

Ryot Association Kamalapur

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Chand & Sons, Printers, Calcutta—No. 724R (B-255) 3-11-37—50,000 Bks.

SHORT, BEWES & CO.,
ADVOCATES & NOTARIES
AND COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS.

TELEPHONE No. 2036

College Buildings, Esplanade Row,

Madras, 18th December 194

35177 A/cs

Rao Bahadur C.P. Karunakara Menon,
Development Secretary,
Fort St. George,
Madras.

Sir,

Under telegraphic instructions from Mr. V. Ramalingam of The India Sugars & Refineries Ltd., Hospet, we are forwarding to you three advance copies of the representations made by himself and the Sugar Cane Growers' Co-operative Society and general ryots of Hospet in respect of the cane price Notification No.916 of 13th November 1940. It appears that owing to unavoidable delay in transmission, the originals bearing the signatures of parties have not arrived - and they are expected to come to-morrow morning

We shall thank you to acknowledge receipt of the Memoranda in view of the unavoidable delay and to-day being the last day for the submission of the -- Memoranda.

Yours faithfully,

Short Bewes & Co.

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS BY THE MANAGING AGENT OF THE INDIA SUGARS AND REFINERIES LTD. IN REGARD TO THE NOTIFICATION No.916 DATED 13th NOVEMBER 1940.

1. At the outset I beg to place on record my deep sense of gratitude to the Government for having kindly accepted the principle I enunciated of sharing the profits with the Cane Growers. I may mention that the principle was not new. It has been successfully followed by Messrs Parry & Co and the Mysore Sugar Company and has done not a little to safeguard the interests of both the grower and the manufacturer, but has also ensured that cordial co-operation between these which is so essential to the success of the Industry.

2 I have got into agreement with the growers on this basis that of paying them a minimum price and sharing with the profits on the average price realised for sugar and they are very happy over it and I am getting more supplies than I ever got before. They have not the least grouse in the matter and I have every confidence that they stand to gain by it. The present Notification, I am afraid, may disturb this harmony and I urge that it may be modified by the removal of the condition of the prices being adjusted from week to week and average price realised being substituted instead. In support of my argument I need only quote the decision of the Simpa Conference.

J. Notif. (C) B

"Experience had shown that the operation of the sliding scale evolved by the Governments of the United Provinces and Behar had most objectionable results; and the better course was to fix a minimum flat rate to be in force throught out the season and at the end of the season to have a further payment made to cultivators in the event of the sugar having been sold at such a price as to yield a more than normal profit".

3. It may be argued that the correct amount realised for sugar may not find a place in the accounts. To this I will say that no private manufacturer even will run the risk of exposure by the Income-Tax auditors if he resorts to such a questionable practice. In the case of a public liability Company like ours, whose accounts are being audited by a firm of auditors of high repute like Messrs Fraser & Ross, it is unthinkable that the firm could resort to such a thing. Besides we have independent Agents for sale Messrs Volkart Bros and our accounts ~~and~~to the price must tally with theirs. On the least ~~suspicion~~ by a comparison of their accounts with those of the firm, the fraud could be found out. If the Government want to have a further check we have no objection at all tb their having our accounts examined by an officer of their own every year.

True copy.

Scott Bowie.
18/12/40

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS BY THE CANE GROWERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, HOSPET, IN REGARD TO THE NOTIFICATION NO.916 DATED 13TH NOVEMBER 1940.

We represent nearly a third of the number of those who supply cane to the Factory. Our interests are very much interwoven with the interests of the Company.

To take one instance out of many, we look up to the Company for advances in the planting season. Then there are harvesting and carting expenses which are all borne by the Company. It is a matter of great comfort to us that we have a ready market in the factory for our cane and that goes a long way to lift the burden off our shoulders. It has been our accursed lot before the advent of the factory to grow cane and then wait for disposal. Very often we had to dispose it of for considerably less than we deserved. Now the Factory coming into existence we can at least depend on our living wage.

Our relationship with the Company is not one of dependence. Ours is one of equality and cordialit The present system of sliding scale of price is o a natural sequel to our harmonious relationship with the factory. We have put into writing what we were tending to evolve all these years. Now it is a question of sharing equally the benefit of a high price for sugar.

Under the said scale we are always assured of our minimum of Rs 7-4-0 which is comparatively higher than the scale that Babu Rajendraprasad

has agreed in respect of the Bihar Cane Growers. Babu Rajendra Prasad, we see from the papers, has agreed to dispose off all the cane at Rs 6-12-0 per ton; whereas we have been able to persuade the Factory to agree to Rs 7-4-0 irreduceable minimum and any price realised over and above basic price of Rs 221/- will be shared by us equally with the factory. We consider this is the most equitable system and we are also happy and grateful for the Government having incorporated in the notification the above scale. Now what is left out in the notification is the calculation of the average price. We have already agreed to take the average price after the same being realised as is the case with Messrs Parry & Co. Now if it should be otherwise there is no meaning in our taking Rs 7-4-0 for the time being and then expecting to take the benefit of higher price. Indeed the very principle of sharing in the prosperity of the sugar market is given the gobye by the adoption of the other method of calculation. It is opposed to the very basic principle of partnership. We in fact claim to share the benefit of a higher price which we are sure must be the case during the off season. Generally during the crushing season the stocks of sugar are mush more abundant than the consumption of the markets and naturally the ruling price of sugar will be very much to our disadvantage. The notification by asking us to accept the ruling price during the crushing season is not calculated do us any benefit; on the otherhand it denies the benefit of higher price.

the crushing

urge the calculation of the average price on the proceeds realised during the year . It shall be fatal to our interests to accept a price then current.

Again our relationship with the factory is not finished with selling cane for one season. It extends to the whole of our life time. We have in our own interest to enter into contracts for the sale of the cane we grow and before so growing we need finance and nobody will advance us unless he is interested in the security of the cane. This security goes on from year to year and we go on taking monies against our crops. Thus it is one continuous process of give and take between the factory and the peasant.

From all these points of view it is just and necessary that we enter into a partnership arrangement with regard to the price for the raw material and the sliding scale upon which we have agreed is the most equitable.

We beg of the Government, therefore, to incorporate along with the notification a rule to the effect that the average price will be calculated on the sugar price realised at the end of the year.

Yours truly Thottathil.
17.6.40.

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS BY THE GENERAL RYOTS OF HOSPET IN REGARD TO THE NOTIFICATION NO.916 DATED 13TH NOVEMBER 194

We represent a third of the Cane Suppliers to the Factory. We beg to urge our claim to a hearing on this vital question.

We believe the system of sliding scale with a provision for minimum payment is the most equitable solution of the price question. In the first place, we have a sense of security, in that we have a ready market for our cane. Secondly we can depend upon a rock bottom minimum of Rs 7-4-0 Thirdly we will have the benefit of a higher price of sugar. This system eliminates risk and speculation. What we poor people want is more steadiness of income than volume of earnings. Getting one anna in season is much more helpful than getting rupees on the off chance.

Further, there is a practical difficulty in taking our cane to the factory and waiting to dispose it of by the weekly price list. The factory people can take only 400 tons at a time. Which of us Cane Growers will have the first chance ?. The sale or purchase will have necessarily to be arranged long time before so that each of us may know what particular quantity we can supply, at what particular time and in what particular order. Otherwise to cut our cane and take it to the factory and then wait is to take a sure risk of losing the entire cane, for the cane once cut is useless after 24 hours.

2

Taking all these practical difficulties into consideration we have arranged like this:-

1. That we shall enter into a contract of supply.

2. That we shall cut, cart and deliver cane according to the schedule of arrivals prepared by the factory.

3. That in the first instance we shall take Rs 7-4-0.

4. That at the end of the year we shall receive such additional amounts as are justified by the sale of sugar according to the rates printed in the sliding scale.

So by taking a minimum now and bonus later, we not only ensure a fair price for ourselves, but also we dispose of all our cane. We therefore respectfully urge on the Government that they may be pleased to pull their weight in favour of the scheme and permit us to work in a spirit of partnership with the factory.

(True copy)
Shroff Bombay
18-12-40.

C.F. 30. 301

Industries and Commerce **DEPARTMENT.**

Received ..... 19 *Registered* 35066 19 .

Subject.

Agriculture - Sugarcane Act - Hospet Taluk - Fixation of minimum prices for sugarcane.

ENCLOSURES.
No. .....
.....
Spare copies .....

No.S.8026/40,

Station Madras, *Dated the* 18th December 1940 19

From (Name) L.B. Green Esq., O.B.E.,

(Designation) Director of Industries and Commerce,

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Development Department.

Sir,

pp 254-255 above Reference: Memorandum No.24241-A/40-9, Development, dated 13th November 1940.

It is proposed to obtain the price of white sugar at Hospet by telegram every Monday from the representative of the Imperial Bank of India at Hospet, and to report the price telegraphically the same day to the Tahsildar at Hospet after check, or next day after revision if necessary The Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India has been requested to state whether it will be possible to arrange for the price at Hospet being communicated to me

every Monday by telegram before 11 A.M. My reply to the Memorandum quoted above will be submitted immediately on receipt of the reply of the Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India.

for Director of Industries and Commerce.

N.N.18.12.

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY THE INDIA SUGARS SHAREHOLDERS ASSOCIATION LIMITED IN REGARD TO THE CANE PRICE NOTIFICATION No.916, Dated 13--11--1940.

We feel bound to express at the outset our deep and grateful thanks to Government for having cancelled its previous cane price notifications and place the Hospet Sugar Factory, without discrimination in the same position as all other sugar factories in the province, thus enabling us to make our own arrangements with cane growers.

Under the Agreements which our factory has entered into accordingly, we have offered to share with the canegrowers whatever money we realise from the sale of sugar manufactured from the canes purchased and our peasants are perfectly satisfied with the arrangements. It has caused us no little surprise therefore to see the present draft notification of the Government which aims at reimposing the same shackles on our factory as the Government generously and justly removed only quite recently.

The present arrangement under which we pay the canegrowers on the sliding scale embodied in the agreements is the same as the well known firm of Messrs. Parry & Co., have adopted and is in accordance also with the view expressed in para 5 of the Government of India circular letter No. 127-T-(16)/40 dated 8th October 1940 from the Government of India, Department of Commerce, New Delhi.

It is perfectly easy to work our arrangements. Once the peasant understands in actual practice that he will receive further additional amounts with the rise of the sugar price, he would feel no discontent to receive what is paid as the first minimum. The arrangement besides being equitable would be more helpful to the canegrowers as they would be enabled to get a higher price than is fixed in the draft notification for the

canes purchased when sugar sells low and subsequently when sugar sells at higher rate and it would also protect the factory against an unmerited loss, due to paying a higher price for cane than would be justified by the sale price of sugar produced therefrom.

There are nearly one thousand canegrowers in Hospet, whereas the needs of our factory are supplied by only about a third of them. It is not correct therefore to say that all the one thousand canegrowers depend on the factory for the disposal of their cane; 2/3 of the cane produced are consumed by the traditional gur manufacturers who are merchants themselves. It is always open to those who are unwilling to sell their cane at the rates mentioned in our scale to turn it into gur.

Any arrangement that helps to cement good relationship between the canegrowers and the factory cannot be based otherwise than on goodwill on both the sides which can be ensured by no better arrangement than our present scheme of profit sharing. The prices are a matter of ready verification and cannot be manipulated. We have the reputed firm of Volkarts as our selling agents and Messrs. Fraser & Ross as our auditors. The canegrowers need not have to wait long for payment of the price fixed under our arrangement. It would in most cases be a matter of adjustment for advances which are made to them already against expectations of the crop. In fact our factory today has given not less than a lakh of rupees as such advance. One important fact to remember in this connection is the relationship between the factory and the canegrowers does not begin or end with one transaction. It is a continuous

process of purchasing and advancing from season to season. It is not as if the canegrowers comes one morning to the factory and disappears the next day. The purchases have necessarily to be effected from the day of planting, as otherwise there can be no satisfactory system or discipline in the deliveries of cane and the crushing at the mills. It is a prearranged affair.

We pray in the above circumstances that the Government will be pleased to leave us to work our scheme, which is based on considerations of equality and justice to both sides.

Rao Bahadur A. Rajabatar Mudaliar,
Retd. Dy. Collector.

Rao Bahadur K. Venkatarama Naidu,
Retd. D. T. S.
Vice President.

C.E. Padmanaban, M.A.B.L.,
Hon. Secretary.
The India Sugars Shareholders
AssociationLtd.

M A D R A S.

18th December '40.

C.F. 32.

In reply, please quote number, date and short title.*

GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT — 19 DEC 1940 — DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT.

Received Revenue *Registered*

From* (Name) 35081

(Designation) D. Crombie., Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Post Box ____, (Station) ~~Collector,~~ ,

Telegraphic Address ____ Bellary.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Development Department, M A D R A S.

D. Dis. *No.* 5144/40, *dated* 17-12- 19 40

Sir,

Enclosures ____

____

M 254-255 Spare Copies ____

Factory - Sugarcane Act - Hospet taluk - Fixation of minimum prices of sugarcane.

Ref: Your memorandum No. 24241 A/40-9 dated 13-11-1940.

(C) The contents of the notification have been published in all the important villages of Hospet taluk where sugarcane is grown and sold to the sugar factory generally.

2. The publication of the price of sugar in the various offices referred to in para 4 of the Government memorandum cited above will ensure greater publicity, but the publication of the telegram on the same date on which it is received is possible only if it reaches Hospet before 1 P.M; otherwise the date of publication will have to be fixed to the next day.

p 255 above

Arthur Khan 18/12/40

For Collector.

P.S. 18/12.

18/12/40

To

"The Second Adviser to

H.E. The Governor of Madras,

Madras.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
10 DEC 1940
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

35084

Sir,

Sub: Fixation of minimum price sugar cane Hospet area-rurther light on the matter-

I beg to state as follows: The three forms afloat before 25th Nov 1940 by the Factory are enclosed for your kind perusal

No. 1 is an application for sale of cane to Factory.
No. 2 is a notice of cost of cane.
No. 3 is a tender for supply of cane.

The publication on No. 2 item(reverse) is not dated. This caused confusion and the ryots obstained from supplying cane. Later the Managing Agent of the Factory was obliged to enter into a supply-contract with the representatives of ryots etc on absolutely tentative basis and on an express condition that he would pay for the cane supplied during the period at a rate to be finally fixed by the Government. We co-operated with him in his request to put the Factory running.

It may not be out of place to refer to the report of the Directors of the Factory for the year 39-40 who in para 3 of the report have made a reference to the agreements of cane growers etc that breaths an air of conclusive settlement of the problem, though it is still pending with the Government This is misleading.(copy of the report is enclosed)

Even this agreement was entered into with the conscious hope and firm faith in the just and generous action of the Government in giving us a fair price.

The Imperial Research Institute and the Tariff Board have approved Rs 0-5-5 as the minimum cost of cultivation per maund of sugar-cane for Madras Presidency which does not differ largely from our demand of Rs 0-5-6. The difference is only to recoupe the actualities. Incidentally fecilitating easy calculation by the ryot.

3/2

We hope our prayers would be complied with and the difficulties redressed.

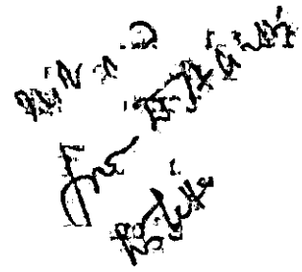
Thanking you,

PRamachandra Rao

President
The meeting of the ryots etc.

Hospet dated 17-12-40

Copy submitted to the Director of Agriculture of Madras.



Application for sale of cane to factory. I 313

ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಕ್ರಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅರ್ಜಿ

1940 – 41

ದಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಷುಗರ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ರಿಫೈನರೀಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್.

ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ

—ಕ್ಕಿ—

ನಾನು ತಂದೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ

ಪೋಸ್ಟ ತಾಲೂಕ ತಾರೀಕು

ಇಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ತಾರೀಕಿನವರೆಗೆ 1940--41ನೇ ಕ್ರಷಿಂಗ ಸುಗ್ಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾರಖಾನೆಗೆ ರವಾನಿಮಾಡಲು ಇಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆಮೇಲಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಅಥವಾ ತಾವು ಪಕ್ಷವನ ಅದರೊಳಗಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ತಾವು ರಿಜಿಷ್ಟರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಾಲಿ ನಾನು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಜರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಬೂಮು ಕಬ್ಬು ತುಳಿದ್ದು ಯಕರೆ ಟನ್ನುಗಳು
ಕುಳೀವು
ಜವಾರಿ ಕಬ್ಬು ತುಳಿದದ್ದು

ನಾನು ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ರವಾನಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಇಚ್ಚಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಭೂಮಿಗಳ ಸರ್ವೇ ನಂಬರು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದಂತಿವೆ.

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ

ನಾನು ಇವರ ದ್ವಾರ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಾರಖಾನೆಗೆ ತಾವು ಪಟ್ಟಿ 1940—41ನೆಯ ಕ್ರಷಿಂಗು ಸುಗ್ಗಿಗಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲುಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ. ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ಕ್ರಯಕ್ಕೆ ರವಾನಿಮಾಡಲು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

i. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ಜೋನನ್ನು

2. (Flate Rate-) ಅಸಲು ಧಾರಣೆ ಒಂದು ಟನ್ನಿಗೆ ರೂ. ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತಾವು ||

ಒಪ್ಪಿ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ರವಾನಿ ಮಾಡಲು ನಾನು ತಪ್ಪುವದಿಲ್ಲಾ

ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ನಾನು ಕಂಪನಿಯ ವಪ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಪತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ರವಾನಿ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ (ಶೇಕಡ 10 ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಥವಾ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿ) ಕಂಪನಿಯು ನನ್ನಿಂದ ರವಾನಿ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆಥವಾ ಕೆಲವು ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಮೇಲಿಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಕ್ರಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುಲು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಟನ್ನಿಗೆ 0—4—0 ಪ್ರಕಾರ ದಂಡವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವವಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಗುರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇಪಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದರಜೊತೆಗೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ನಿರ್ದ್ಧಾರಕ ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಷರ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾನು ವಪ್ತಿ ಆವುಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ತಾರೀಖು ಸಹಿ

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ–ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರಖಾನೆಯ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಾ. 19-11--40 ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ 4 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

// Notice of cane Cobs. 315.

ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಕ್ರಯದ ಜಾಹೀರು ನೋಟೀಸು.

1940–41

1940—41 ನೇಯ ಕ್ರಷಿಂಗ್ ಸುಗ್ಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಕಾರಖಾನೆಗೆ ರವಾನಿಮಾಡಿದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ಪಟ್ಟಿಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕ್ರಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗವುದು.

ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯ ಧಾರಣೆ (ಎಕ್ಸೈಜು ಡ್ಯೂಟಿಸಹಿತ) ಟ್ಕ 1ಕ್ಕೆ	ಕಬ್ಬಿನಬೆಲೆ (ಬೋನಸ್ಸು ಸಹಿತ) ಟ್ಕ 1ಕ್ಕೆ
Rs. 330 0 0	Rs. 12 2 4
325 0 0	11 14 9
320 0 0	11 11 2
315 0 0	11 7 7
310 0 0	11 4 0
305 0 0	11 0 5
300 0 0	10 12 10
295 0 0	10 9 3
290 0 0	10 5 8
285 0 0	10 2 0
280 0 0	9 14 5
275 0 0	9 10 9
270 0 0	9 7 2
265 0 0	9 3 7
260 0 0	9 0 0
255 0 0	8 13 4
250 0 0	8 8 10
245 0 0	8 5 2
240 0 0	8 1 8
235 0 0	7 14 0.
230 0 0	7 10 5
225 0 0	7 6 10
221 1 6	7 4 0
220 0 0	7 4 0

ಟಪ್ಪಣಿ—ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಟನ್ನ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ 221—1—6 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿಕ್ಕೆ 8.6 ಪೈಗಳು ಬೋನಸ್ಸಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವದು.

ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಧಾರಣೆ ಯೆಂದರೆ 1—1—41 ರಿಂದ 30—9—41 ವರೆಗೆ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆಯಿಂದ ರೈಲುದ್ವಾರಾ ರವಾನೆಮಾಡುವ ಬಿಳೀ ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯ 1 ಟನ್ನಿನ (ಆ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಎಕ್ಸೈಜ ಡ್ಯೂಟಿ ಸಹಿತವಾದ) ಸರಾಸರಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಪ್ರ ಕ ಟ ನೆ.

ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಮತ್ತು ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರಖಾನೆಗೆ ಕಬ್ಬು ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡಲು ಇಚ್ಛೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಯಾವತ್ತ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ತಿಳುಹಿಸುವದೇನಂದರೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾರಖಾನೆಯನ್ನು ನವಂಬರು ತಿಂಗಳು 25 ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡಲು ಏರ್ಪಾಟುಮಾಡಿ ಇರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ನಮ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ನವಂಬರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಾಸರಿ **2500** ಟನ್ನುಗಳು, ಡಿಸಂಬರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ **15000**, ಜನವರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ **15000**, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ **15000**, ಮಾರ್ಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿ **15000**, ಮತ್ತು ಏಪ್ರಲ್ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ **3000** ಟನ್ನುಗಳ ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ

ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡಲು ಇಚ್ಛೆಯುಳ್ಳ ರೈತರು ನಮ್ಮ ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಟೆಂಡರುಗಳನ್ನು ಇವೇ ನವಂಬರು 22 ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನೊಳಗೆ ಹಾಜರುಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ }
ತಾ||

(ಸಹಿ) **ವಿ. ರಾಮಲಿಂಗಂ,**
ಮೇನೇಜಿಂಗ್ ಏಜಂಟ್.
ದಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಷುಗರ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ರಿಫೈನರೀಸ್
ಲಿವಿ:ಟೆಡ್ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ.

ಟೆಂಡರುಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು (Copies) ನಮ್ಮೆ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತವೆ.

(ಕ್ರೌನ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್, ಹೊಸಪೇಟ.)

317

III Tender for supply of cane

ದಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಷುಗರ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ರಿಫೈನರೀಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್
ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ

ಟೆಂಡರು

1. ಟೆಂಡರುದಾರನ ಹೆಸರು

2. ನಿವಾಸ ಸ್ಥಳ.

3. ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡ ಟನ್ನುಗಳು

4. ಖಬ್ಬು ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡ ಪರತು-

[a] ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿದ ಜೆಲೆ [Sliding scale basing on the price of sugar as per the notification of the factory]

[b] ಸುಗ್ಗಿಯ ಕಾಲ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಒಂದೇಜೆಲೆ (Flat rate for the season)

ಒಂದುಟನ್ನಿಗೆ ರೂ ಆ ಪೈ

ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಎಷ್ಟು ಟನ್ನುಗಳು

ಯಾವ ತಾರೀಪಿನಿಂದ ಯಾವ ತಾರೀಪಿನವರೆಗೆ

ಪರಾ- ಮೇಲೆಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ಪರತುಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಾನು ನಡೆಯಲು ಪಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತೀನೀ. ನೀವ್ರಗಳು ನನ್ನ ಟೆಂಡರು ಮುಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿ ನನಗೆ ಖಬ್ಬು ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ (permit) ಕೊಟ್ಟಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಾನು ನಿಮಗೆ ಬರೆದುಕೊಡುವ ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಬರೆದು ಬರೆಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಟೆಂಡರು ಸಹಿ

AGRICULTURAL **DEPARTMENT.**

Received 19 DEC 1940 19 *Registered* 35182 19

SPECIAL

Subject.

Sugarcane Act - Hospet Taluq - Fixation of minimum prices for sugarcane - 1940-41 crushing season

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

No. C.652/40

Station Madras, *Dated the* 18th December, 1940.

From (Name) P.H. RAMA REDDI, Esq., I.A.S.,
(Designation) Director of Agriculture,

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Development Department.

Sir,

pp 252-253 above Reference.- Government Memorandum No.24241-A/40-9, dated the 13th November 1940.

The following three representations have been received and are enclosed:- ~~326 below~~

pp 310-314 below (i) Letter from Sri J.Chandrappa, President, Ryots' Association, Kamalapur, dated the 25th November 1940 (2 copies);

pp 316-319 below (ii) Letter from Sri P.Ramachandra Rao, President of the meeting of cane ryots, landlords and merchants held at Hospet on 26th November; and

p 320 below (iii) Letter from the Managing Agent, The India Sugar and Refineries, Ltd., Hospet, dated nil.

2. Sri J. Chandrappa proposes a minimum price of Rs.8-8-0 for cane when the price of sugar is below Rs.220/- and Rs.12-2-4 and Rs.13-6-4 when the prices of sugar are Rs.220/- and Rs.330/- respectively.

Sri P. Ramachandra Rao asks for a sliding scale keeping Rs.9-8-0 as the minimum when the price of sugar is Rs.240/- and below and proposes a rise of 9 pies per ton of cane for every rupee rise in the price of sugar over Rs.240/-

The agent of the Hospet Sugar Factory, while accepting the sliding scale published with the draft notification of Government, states that it "embodies the terms of the said agreements excepting for one particular relating to the price to be paid over and above the minimum of Rs.7-4-0, the question of that excess payment is deferred till the Government have finally settled whether that excess price should be calculated on the average price realised after the sale of sugar as is the case with many factories or on the prices ruling the market from week to week with retrospective effect as is contemplated by the notification".

3. As regards the prices of sugar, they may be determined each week as published in the draft notification. Messrs. Parry & Company, Nellikuppam, take the average prices of sugar ruling between 1st January and 30th September 1941 for purposes of paying bonus for cane supplies on the sliding scale fixed by them. But their scale of price for cane is much higher than what is proposed for Hospet. The Hospet factory cannot have it both ways.

4. I am of the opinion that a distinction in prices between different varieties of cane should be made. Otherwise, only superior canes (Coimbatore plant

cane) which would give sugar recovery upto 10% would be bought by the sugar factory leaving out ratoon and local canes which have lower content of sugar. If the sugar factory should be induced to go in for all canes in the factory area, then the prices should be lowered for ratoon and local canes and raised for plant cane of the Coimbatore variety.

5. As regards the representations of the growers for higher prices, I do not think that the claims are pitched too high. The proposal of Sri Ramachandra Rao - representation (ii) mentioned in paragraph 1 supra - is more or less on a par with the recommendation made by my predecessor; to wit, when the price of sugar is Rs.270/-, the price of cane should be Rs.11/- as suggested by Mr. Westlake and Rs.10-14-6 as proposed by Sri Ramachandra Rao.

6. Although I am inclined to press for the adoption of the scales proposed by Mr. Westlake (vide this office letter No.C.652/40 dated the 7th October 1940 - paragraphs 24 and 25 of the note sent therewith), yet in order to reconcile the interests of both the producer and manufacturer I recommend the following revised sliding scale for the acceptance of Government, based on the prices suggested by the Director of Industries and Commerce.

Price of sugar per ton f.o.r. Hospet.	Price of sugarcane per ton - delivery at the sugar factory.		
	Coimbatore variety (plant cane).	Ratoon cane.	Local cane
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rs.220 and below ..	8 8 0	8 0 0	7 12 0
Rs.221 to Rs.240 ..	9 2 0	8 10 0	8 6 0
Rs.241 to Rs.260 ..	9 12 0	9 4 0	9 0 0
Rs.261 to Rs.280 ..	10 8 0	10 0 0	9 12 0
Rs.281 to Rs.300 ..	11 4 0	10 12 0	10 8 0
Rs.301 to Rs.320 ..	12 0 0	11 8 0	11 4 0
Rs.321 to Rs.340 ..	12 12 0	12 4 0	12 0 0
Rs.341 and above ..	13 8 0	13 0 0	12 12 0

322

Note:- Column (1): The price of sugar at Rs.190 and below is omitted; this was proposed by the Director of Industries and Commerce but not included in the Government's draft Notification. — pp 96 al — (c)

A gap of Rs.40 in the price of sugar is too big; a Rs.20 gap is fair both to the grower and the factory.

Column (2): The figures in each case are 8 annas in excess of those in column (3) as plant cane of the Coimbatore variety is superior to the ratoon.

Column (3): Refers to prices proposed by the Director of Industries and Commerce for all varieties (vide his letter No.S/40 dated the 11th October 1940). — pp 94 al.

Column (4): Prices are reduced by 4 annas in each case from those for ratoon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

K. T. Adv

for DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.
19/12/40

LSR/19-12.

C.652-40
29.11.40

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~~310~~ X
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Cdn
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32915 A
27.11.40

Rec'd

From

J. Chandrappa,

President:-Ryots Association,

Kamalapur. (Hospet,Tq.)

To

H. M. Hood Esq., I.C. S.,

Advisor to Government of Madras.

Through

The Director of Agriculture, Madras.

Sir,

Thanking the Government for keeping the Sugarcane Act in force I, the undersigned herewith enclose the proceedings of the meeting of the Ryots' Association, for your kind perusal and consideration.

#3312-31 below

I believe the ryots grievances will be immediately redressed by passing favourable orders which are now quite essential and emergent.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Kamalapur,
Hospet Tq.,
Dated 25-11-'40.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. Chandrappa
President,
Ryots Association, Kamalapur.

Endt. No. 32915-A/40-1 Dated 28.11.40

Forwarded to the D.A. for resubmission with his remarks along with other objections and suggestions that may be received by him.

for Secy. to Govt.

To the D.A.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Ryots Association

Kamalapur.(Hospet Tq.)

The Sugar-cane growers of Kamalapur, Venkatapur, Hampi, Nimbapur and Kaderampur, held a meeting on 24-11-'40 at the local fund choultry under the presidentship of Sri. J. Chendrappa, president, Ryots Association, Kamalapur, to consider the draft notification published in page No.1471 of the Fort St.George Gazette dated 19-11-'40 proposing to fix the sliding scale for cane varying from Rs. 7-4-0 to 12-2-4 per ton based on the prevailing sugar prices of Rs.220 to·330 respectifely.

The following resolutions were passed requesting the President to submit the same immediately to the Government for favourable orders.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. The cane growers of this firka, are of opinion, that the figures showing the cost of cane-production, already submitted to the Government are not at all considered by the Government; and the scale now proposed by the Government is very disappointing and disastrous which is only a reproduction of the scale already offered by the factory authorities and rejected by the ryots even long before the publication of the draft notification.- It may be pardoned if the ryots express that they are led to believe that the factory authorities some-how have influenced the Government to propose the very scale which they themselves had offered, and which if confirmed by the Government would result in grave injustice to the poor sugarcane growers who have invested a good lot of their fortune besides their labour on the crop, with a hope to get back at least their capital with interest, let going their labour.

2. (i) The cane growers most humbly beg and request the

the Government to kindly revise the proposed scale enhanding the minimum per ton from Rs.7-4-0 at least to Rs.8-8-0 and Rs.12-2-4 to Rs.13-6-4 based on the sugar prices of Rs. 220/- and Rs.330/- respectively.

(ii) To instruct the Hospet Taluk office to notify every Monday the current average sugar rates to enable the suppliers to settle their bills without any delay or trouble.

(iii) The cane growers in anticipation of the act of kindnessm justice and favourable orders, thank the Government and shall ever remain grateful.

J. Chandrappa.
President,
Ryots Association, K A M A L A P U R .

C-652-40
4-12-40

329

To

The Second Adviser to

H.E.the Governor of Madras.

Madras.

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
4 DEC 1940
MADRAS

The Director of Agriculture,

Madras.

Sub. Fixation of 'minimum price' for sugar cane in Hospet taluk-suggestion to amend the recent draft Notification-submitted. — (C)

Sir,

M 318-319 below I herewith submit a copy of the resolutions as passed by the meeting of Cane-Ryots, land-lords and merchants held on 26-11-40 at Hospet and ardently hope the Government would be kind enough to give effect to these resolutions.

Thanking you in anticipation of early and favourable orders.

PRamachandraRao

President,
Meeting of Cane Ryots etc., Hospet.

Hospet dated 30-11-40.

Enclosure:—
1. A copy of the resolutions with the Schedule over-leaf

M 324-326

Proceedings of the meeting of Cane ryots landlords and merchants of Hospet and surrounding villages held in Hospet at Chitterakeri Chavadi on Tuesday the 26th of November 1940 under the presidency of Sri. P. Ramachendra Rao B.A. to consider and resolve on Government Notification No 916 dated 13-11-40 published in page 1471 of the Fort. St. Gazette dated 19-11-40 regarding fixation of MINIMUL PRICE of sugar cane in Hospet Tq

331 (C)

Resolutions :-

1. We feel immence pleasure in thanking the Government for their right decision to fix a minimum price for sugar cane in Hospet Taluk.

2. We are emphatically of opinion that the minimum price along with a sliding scale now proposed by the Government in their (C) said Notification is highly disappointing, ruinously uneconomic & un-intentionally misleading being almost a reproduction of the scale already voluntarily offered by the Factory authorities and totally rejected by us even long before the Publication of the (C) present Draft Notification by the Government; and it may further give a handle to the Factory to work for their own ends and against our interests.

3. We therefore taking a comprehensive view of the situation and in view of the lateness of the hour and in the interests of all concerned, respectfully suggest, with a bold self-sacrifice on our part, the following scale (shown in the schedule below) for immediate adoption by the Government as an irreducible minimum, hoping it to be a practical expedient to get out of the present impasse.

(p 319 below)

4. The president of this meeting is authorised to communicate the above resolutions to the authorities concerned and to take such other steps as he thinks fit to put these resolutions into effect.

P Ramachandra Rao
President
Cane ryots, land lords etc. Hospet

Enc schedule. (Vide. over leaf.)

Do.

Schedule.

332

Controlled area.	Variety cane.	Minimum price per ton of 2240 Lbs of cane.
Hospet Taluk.	All varieti (plant;ratoon, pundia etc	al Rs 9-8-0 if the price of sugar is Rs 240/- or less per ton and if the price of sugar exceeds Rs 240/- per ton a sum of (0-0-9) nine pies shall be payable in addition to Rs 9-8-0 for every rupee by which the price of sugar exceeds Rs 240/- per ton.

Note: The attached table shows how the price of sugar cane shall be regulated with reference to the price of white sugar ~~ine~~ including excise duty as determined and published by the Director of Industries, Madras, Every Monday at the Office of the Tahsildar of Hospet and understood to be current from Monday to the following Sunday both days inclusive.

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realised on rails at Hospet.

T A B L E

Price per ton of white sugar current from every Monday	Minimum Price of sugar cane per ton of 2240 Lbs at the Factory.
Rs	Rs
240 and below	9-8-0
241	9-8-9
242	9-9-6
243	9-10-3
244	9-11-0
245	9-11-9
246	9-12-6
247	9-13-3
248	9-14-0
249	9-14-9
250	9-15-6
255	10-3-3
260	10-7-0
265	10-10-9
270	10-14-6
275	11-2-3
280	11-6-0
285	11-9-9
290	11-13-6
295	12-1-3
300	12-5-0
310	12-12-6
320	13-4-0
330	13-11-6
340	14-3-0
350	14-10-6

PRamachari
President.

SUGARS" HOSPET.

V. RAMALINGAM
MANAGING AGENT
THE INDIA SUGARS & REFINERIES, LTD.

C.652-4c
29.11.40.

FACTORY & REGISTERED OFFICE.
HOSPET (BELLARY DISTRICT)

333

194

33087

To,

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
29 NOV 1940
MADRAS

Rao Bahadur C.P.Karunakara Menon Esqr
Secretary, Development Department,
Fort St.George, Madras.

Sir,

With ref; to the govt.notification No916 D/13-11-40

I beg to intimate that

(a) crushing arrangements have already been made to start work towards the end of this month in pursuance of the Agreements entered into with the peasants,
(b) the crushing will commence accordingly towards the end of this month,
(c) and that in compliance with the present notification, which is manifestly conceived in the best interests of the peasants and which embodies the terms of the said Agreements excepting for one particular relating to the price to be paid over and above the minimum of Rs.7/4/- , the question of that excess payment is deferred till the Govt. have finally settled whether that excess price should be calculated on the average price realised after the sale of sugar as is the case with many factories or on the prices ruling the market from week to week with retrospective effect as is contemplated by the notification.

I have the honour to remain

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

V Ramalingam

334

Devt. Deptt

Endt. No. 33087 A/40 dated 28.11.40

Forwarded to the D.A. for resubmission with his remarks along with other objection or suggestions that may be received by him

Cmd
for Secy. to Govt.

To the Dir. of Agriculture

his
27/11

335

35210

Copy

(Same as 278-282 of C.F.)

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS BY THE CANE GROWERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, HOSPET, IN REGARD TO THE NOTIFICATION NO.916 DATED 13TH NOVEMBER 1940.

We represent nearly a third of the number of those who supply cane to the Factory. Our interests are very much interwoven with the interests of the Company.

To take one instance out of many, we look up to the Company for advances in the planting season. Then there are harvesting and carting expenses which are all borne by the Company. It is a matter of great comfort to us that we have a ready market in the factory for our cane and that goes a long way to lift the burden off our shoulders. It has been our accursed lot before the advent of the factory to grow cane and then wait for disposal. Very often we had to dispose it of for considerably less than we deserved. Now the Factory coming into existence we can at least depend on our living wage.

Our relationship with the Company is not one of dependence. Ours is one of equality and cordiality. The present system of sliding scale of price is only a natural sequel to our harmonious relationship with the factory. We have put into writing what we were tending to evolve all these years. Now it is a question of sharing equally the benefit of a high price for sugar.

Under the said scale we are always assured of our minimum of Rs 7-4-0 which is comparatively higher than the scale that Babu Rajendraprasad

has agreed in respect of the Bihar Cane Growers. Babu Rajendra Prasad, we see from the papers, has agreed to dispose off all the cane at Rs 6-12-0 per ton; whereas we have been able to persuade the Factory to agree to Rs 7-4-0 irreduceable minimum and any price realised over and above basic price of Rs 221/- will be shared by us equally with the factory. We consider this is the most equitable system and we are also happy and grateful for the Government having incorporated in the notification the above scale. Now what is left out in the notification is the calculation of the average price. We have already agreed to take the average price after the same being realised as is the case with Messrs Parry & Co. Now if it should be otherwise there is no meaning in our taking Rs 7-4-0 for the time being and then expecting to take the benefit of higher price. Indeed the very principle of sharing in the prosperity of the sugar market is given the gobye by the adoption of the other method of calculation. It is opposed to the very basic principle of partnership. We in fact claim to share the benefit of a higher price which we are sure must be the case during the off season. Generally during the crushing season the stocks of sugar are mush more abundant than the consumption of the markets and naturally the ruling price of sugar will be very much to our disadvantage. The notification by asking us to accept the ruling price during the crushing season is not calculated to do us any benefit; on the otherhand it denies us the benefit of higher price which is bound to follow the crushing season. In our own interest we have to

urge the calculation of the average price on the proceds realised during the year It shall be fatal to our interests to accept a price then current.

Again our relationship with the factory is not finished with selling cane for one season. It extends to the whole of our life time. We have in our own interest to enter into contracts for the sale of the cane we grow and before so growing we need finance and nobody will advance us unless he is interested in the security of the cane. This security goes on from year to year and we go on taking monies against our crops. Thus it is one continuous process of give and take between the factory and the peasant.

From all these points of view it is just and necessary that we enter into a partnership arrangement with regard to the price for the raw material and the sliding scale upon which we have agreed is the most equitable.

We beg of the Government, therefore, to incorporate along with the notification a rule to the effect that the average price will be calculated on the sugar price realised at the end of the year.

Yours faithfully
12/12/[illegible]
A. S. C. G. Co-op. Society Ltd.

341
352 11 7/40
14.12.40

Copy

[Same as pp 274-276 of Cf.]

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS BY THE MANAGING AGENT OF THE INDIA SUGARS AND REFINERIES LTD. IN REGARD TO THE NOTIFICATION No.916 DATED 13th NOVEMBER 1940.

At the outset I beg to place on record my deep sense of gratitude to the Government for having kindly accepted the principle I enunciated of sharing the profits with the Cane Growers. I may mention that the principle was not new. It has been successfully followed by Messrs Parry & Co and the Mysore Sugar Company and has done not a little to safeguard the interests of both the grower and the manufacturer, but has also ensured that cordial co-operation between these which is so essential to the success of the Industry.

I have got into agreement with the growers on this basis that of paying them a minimum price and sharing with the profits on the average price realised for sugar and they are very happy over it and I am getting more supplies than I ever got before. They have not the least grouse in the matter and I have every confidence that they stand to gain by it. The present Notification, I am afraid, may disturb this harmony and I urge that it may be modified by the removal of the condition of the prices being adjusted from week to week and average price realised being substituted instead. In support of my argument I need only quote the decision of the Simla Conference.

"Experience had shown that the operation of the sliding scale evolved by the Governments of the United Provinces and Behar had most objectionable results; and the better course was to fix a minimum flat rate to be in force throught out the season and at the end of the season to have a further payment made to cultivators in the event of the sugar having been sold at such a price as to yield a more than normal profit"

It may be argued that the correct amount realised for sugar may not find a place in the accounts. To this I will say that no private manufacturer even will run the risk of exposure by the Income-Tax auditors if he resorts to such a questionable practice. In the case of a public liability Company like ours, whose accounts are being audited by a firm of auditors of high repute like Messrs Fraser & Ross, it is unthinkable that the firm could resort to such a thing. Besides we have independent Agents for sale Messrs Volkart Bros, and our accounts as to the price must tally with theirs. On the least suspicion by a comparison of their accounts with those of the firm, the fraud could be found out. If the Government want to have a further check we have no objection at all th their having our accounts examined by an officer of their own every year.

V Kamalingam
17-12-40.

No. 345

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

00621

MADRAS DEC 19

O NR HOSPET 19 19

SECOND ADVØISER GOVERNMENT MADRAS

PHAT ENHANCE CANE MINIMUM

PRICE AS SUGGESTED RYOTS CONFIDENT GOVERNMENT

JUSTICE

RAMACHANDRARAO PRESIDENT RYOTS

BL 105 13/35

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in, serial number (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

MGIPPAh.-

346

A_2 Queen overleaf

The fee in question has since been put up to the Secy

Tea
20/12

SPECIAL.

347

C.F. 30.

Industries and Commerce DEPARTMENT.

35638 Misc

Received ..... 19 Registered 19

Subject.

A.S. Agriculture - Sugarcane Act - Hospet taluk (II)

Fixation of minimum price or sugarcane -

8/2212

Enclosures.

No. .....

.....

Spare copies .....

D. Dis. S No. 8026/III

Station Madras Dated the 26th December

From (Name) L.B. Green, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S. (Retd.), V.

(Designation) Director of Industries & Commerce.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Development Department.

Sir,

Reference: Government Memoranda No. 24341-A/40-9, dated 13th November 1940 and No. 24341-A/40, dated 25th December 1940 respectively and my letter No. S.8026-40, dated 18th December 1940.

pp 288-289 cf.

The Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Madras, regrets his inability to arrange for the weekly quotations of white sugar at Hospet required under the draft notification published by Government in the Fort St. George Gazette dated 19th November 1940 to be wired to my office and suggests that the required information may be obtained by wire from the Tahsildar, Hospet. As I cannot think of any suitable agency in this connexion other than the Revenue Department, I request that the Government may

be pleased to instruct the Collector of Bellary to arrange for the Tahsildar at Hospet to report to me before 11 A.M. every Monday by telegram, (i) the wholesale price per ton of white sugar (otherwise known as Aska sugar) in the Hospet market, and (ii) the F.O.R. price per ton i.e. the wholesale price per ton plus the transport and handling charges per ton from the market up to the despatching station.

2. Immediately on receipt of the above prices in my office the Tahsildar will be instructed by wire to publish the F.O.R. price required under the draft notification. The only justification for the prices being wired to me in the first instance would appear to be that the F.O.R. price has to be published under my authority, and I have therefore to satisfy myself beforehand that the price published is reasonable and prima facie correct. This can do only by (i) comparing the wholesale quotations for Hospet with those for Madras for the same day, and (ii) seeing whether the margin of difference between the wholesale price per ton and the F.O.R. price per ton is reasonable.

Director of Industries & Commerce.

VRN.

SPECIAL.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum No. 24241-A/40-12, Dated 29th December 1940.

Agriculture - Sugarcane Act - Hospet - Fixation of minimum prices.

From the Collector of Bellary, No. 5144-40 dated 17th December 1940.

.....

The attention of the Collector of Bellary is invited to clause (2) of the draft notification issued with Memorandum No. 24241-A/40-9, Development, dated 13th November 1940. It was originally proposed that the Director of Industries and Commerce should obtain weekly quotations of white sugar at Hospet from the Imperial Bank of India but the Bank having expressed inability to furnish the figures, it has been suggested

(1) that the Tahsildar of Hospet should report by telegram to the Director of Industries and Commerce before 11 A.M. every Monday

(a) the wholesale price per ton of white sugar (otherwise known as Aska sugar) in the Hospet market and

(b) the F.O.R. price per ton i.e., the wholesale price per ton plus the transport and handling charges per ton from the market despatching up to the ~~departing~~ station and

(2) that the Tahsildar should publish the F.O.R. price as required by the draft notification on receipt of instructions to that effect by wire from the Director of Industries and Commerce.

The Collector of Bellary is requested to offer his remarks on these suggestions very urgently. His reply should

350

reach the Government not later than 3rd January 1940.

T. Krishna Kurup,

Assistant Secretary to Govt.

To the Collector of Bellary.

F o r w a r d e d

(By Order)

Superintendent.

Special / made over by

Clean copy in above
Hyp 386-37 Secl Deptt

Dated 29-12-40 P. 46 C.F

Off. No. 14241 A40 - dd 29-12-40

Agriculture - Foreame Act - II sept - Fixation of minimum prices.

20. S144 - 40 dated 17 : 12 : 40.

P. 253 C.F.

The attention of the Collectors of Bellary is invited to clause (c) of the notification issued with Endt

Off 254-255 C.F.

No. 14241 A40 - 9 Sec. dated 13-11-40. It was originally intended that the D.I.+C. should issue weekly instructions to obtain quotations for white sugar at Hospet from the Imperial Bank of India, ~~and have them published under the authority of the D. of I. + C.~~ but the Imperial Bank having expressed its inability to furnish the figures, it has been suggested

P. 334 C.F.

(1) that the Sub-Collector of Hospet should report by telegram to the D. of I. + C. before 11 A.M. every Monday,

P. 335 C.F

by telegram (a) the wholesale price per ton of white sugar (otherwise known as Hoka sugar) in the Hospet market

352

and (b) ~~(c)~~ the F.O.R. price per ton

the wholesale price per ton

less the transport and handling

charges per ton from the mill up to the despatching station and (?)

that the latter should publish as required by the draft notification the F.O.R. price on receipt of instructions to that effect by wire from the D.G.S.&C.

The Chairman of Bellary is requested to offer his remarks on these suggestions very urgently: his reply should reach the Govt not later than 3.1.41

28/12

6 335 C F

The Chairman of Bellary
(R 3-1-41)
R issued 4/1

C.F. 32.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

In reply, please quote number, date and short title.*

Received ____ *Registered* ____.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 5 - JAN 1941 DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

From (Name) A.D.Crombie Esq.,C.I.E.,I.C.S.,

(Designation) Collector, 547-A1/41 Gist Order.

Post Box ____, (Station) Bellary.,

Telegraphic Address ____

To

The Secretary to Government,
Development Department,
MADRAS

Ref. C*No.* 5701/40B3, *dated* 3-1-1941 19

Sir,

* Factory - Sugarcane Act - Hospet - Fixation of minimum price - Further report submitted.

Enclosures ____

Spare Copies ____ pp336-337 CF

Ref: Your Memorandum No. 24241-A/40 -12 dated 29-12-40

There is no objection to the suggestions referred to in the Government Memorandum cited above and they may be approved. It will be possible for the Tahsildar to wire the figures to the Director of Industries and Commerce every Monday.

Abdul Khan
- 3.1.41
For Collector.

m.k.3/1

3/1/41.

Agri - Sugarcane - Minimum price fix

CPR-24-41 III/40

~~With reference to Sri S. Satyamurthi's B.Q. on~~
~~all p.f. the following note is submitted:--~~

P-2 of Act
- put up.

Under section 3(2) of the Sugarcane Act, Act XV of 1934, the Provincial Government have got powers to fix, by notification in the local official Gazette, a minimum price or minimum prices for the purchase, in any controlled area, of sugarcane intended for use in any factory. Fixed minimum prices for purchase of sugarcane in the Hospet revenue taluk of the Bellary District were first prescribed in December 1938 and these prices ranged from Rs.8-8-0 to Rs.9-8-0 per ton according to the variety of cane. With a view to securing a fair price to the ryots on the basis of the price of sugar that may be ruling from time to time, the Government published in October 1939 a draft of a notification declaring their intention to fix for the Hospet area a revised schedule of minimum prices on the basis of a sliding scale. Representations were received on behalf of the management of the Hospet factory, of its shareholders and of ryots in the area, which showed that neither the factory management nor the representatives of ryots wanted a sliding scale. The matter was thoroughly examined and also discussed at a meeting of H.E. the Governor with his Advisers According to the final decision reached at this meetin a notification under section 3(2) of the Sugarcane Act, was issued on 9.12.1939 fixing the minimum price of all varieties of sugarcane at Rs.12/- per ton for purchase in the controlled area of the Hospet taluk-- vide notification at pp.138-1939 of (F).

NVNP.M.-1005 (B)
C-12-38

2. The Shareholders of the India Sugars and Refineries Association at Hospet urge the revision of the minimum price fixed in December 1939 in the light of the present conditions. They request Govt. to adopt either of the following alternatives:--

(a) To remove the ban on the price of sugarcane imposed by the Government notification and let the price of cane be fixed by the conditions of the market: or

alternative on p.?

(b) To fix a minimum price taking ~~xixx~~ the basic price of sugar at Rs.200/- and taking also the recovery of the Hospet factory (viz. 9%) into consideration, together with a share in the profits in the same proportion for every rupee rise in the price of sugar.

The ryots, landlords and merchants of Hospet however request that the minimum price should be increased to Rs.12½ to Rs.13 per ton.

The D.A. says that a minimum price based on sugar at Rs.200 a ton and a recovery of 8.75% would work up to Rs.6-1-0 per ton and that this is less than the estimated cost of cultivation in Hospet area which varies from Rs.7-10-1 to Rs,8-2-0 per ton.

'A' on

'B' on p.22.

In a letter dated 24.9.1940 the Managing Agent of the Hospet Factory reported that the recovery for the factory should be taken as 8.75%(the same as last year). The D.A. says that this is very poor and is practically due to breakdowns and that a higher rate of recovery should be allowed for.

p.21 of

S. 1 on p.37

Parrys at Nellikuppam have offered the same prices for cane as in the last year to their contract ryots.

Sub para on p.38

A statement is submitted at flag (J) showing the wholesale price of Indian sugar in Madras City from September 1939. The Excise duty on sugar is Rs.60/- per ton from March 1939. Prior to that it was Rs.40/- per ton.

Cy 27.9.40

Statement ~~at~~ S (J) shows the Monthly prices of sugar during the last one year

A2 Cy 27.9.40

A

The only representation where of Sugar is that it is at present 280 in Hoped – is that so? Please circ or ascertain from reports ~~reports~~ record.

B

Do not know why D.A. fixes 200 as price of sugar – general price & wholesale etc about 250 + & acc. to recent Economic review + forecast no material fall is expected.

See extract at (L)

C

p-37 cf

675

675

1.625

acc to D.A's formula price should be

$$\frac{675 \times (280-60)}{200} =$$

$$= 9.6$$

No new point was raised after discussion – my st want - 12½ 4B. Shareholders press for much lower ratio or sliding scale or preferably no control. They also suggest their price term be ~~to~~ contract with agts. Don no point in this case as they do not run the factory & their contracts will not be binding on managing Agents. We cannot reject any agreement between Factory & agts to work without much argument + quarrelling

CM
30/9/50

HB
Sec.

358

With reference to 'A' on page 3 above, attention is invited to the statement at flag (J). The prices of sugar per ton at ~~Nellikuppam and Mysore~~ Madras for week ending 23-9-40 were Rs. 272-8-0 and Rs. 273-12-0 respectively. As regards the price at Hospet for that week there is no information in the weekly wholesale price list; the Collr. of Bellary may, ~~if necessary~~, be asked. ~~A draft telegram is submitted for approval.~~

Same position in the statement at (J)

The point raised by A2 at 'B' on p. 3 above may also be ascertained from the D-A. by T.M.. A draft telegram and a draft T.M. are submitted for approval

30/9/40

Three Prices.
21/30/9
p. 62
pp. 62-63
p 64 cf.
p. 66 cf.
p. 68 cf.
pp 70-72 cf

The rate, Rs 200/- per ton of sugar
see para 1 - p. 64 C.F. mentioned in paragraph 2(1) of the letter
from the Director of Agriculture on p. 37 C.F.
p. 25 C.F. is that adopted by the Managing Agent
of the Hospet Sugar Factory. ~~If~~ He
DA says that he only calculates the price of sugarcane basedon
that price if Rs. 280/- is adopted as the basic
price of sugar, the price of sugarcane
(2.7% x 280-60) works out to Rs. 9.6 per ton as
indicated by A_2 on page 3 above, and
this is above the estimated cost
of cultivation of sugarcane in the
'B' on p 39 Hospet area, which varies from
Rs. 7-10-4 to Rs. 8-2-0

The Shareholders' Association
p. 68 C.F. has requested a week's time for
arriving at an amicable settlement
with ryots, and Sri P. Ramachandra
'A' on p. 72 C.F Rao has again represented that
a minimum price of Rs. 13/- per ton
of sugarcane should be ordered.
para 2 - p. 64 C.F. The D-A. promises to submit proposals
Get this quickly, possible, on Monday in consultation with the D. of C.
(7th). We cannot
delay this further

CCL
2x40
S

his
3-10-40.

CCL
SRM
SRM
7-10-40

The D-A. has forwarded a copy of the note prepared by him for consulting the D.D.As., on the subject of fixing the minimum price of sugarcane at Hospet. The note contains, among other things, the recommendations of the Asst. Dir. of Agriculture, Bellary, and the Dy. Dir. of Agri, Cuddapah. Both these officers recommend that Rs. 13/- per ton may be fixed as the minimum price of sugarcane, all varieties, in the 1940-41 season. The D-A. thinks that a sliding scale of minimum prices with bigger intervals (as distinct from the intervals of Re 1/- and Rs. 5/- suggested by the permanent D-A. last year) might be more workable, and that there should be different prices for coimbatore canes, ratoons, and local canes. The minimum prices for these varieties suggested by the Dir., based on the sliding scale of price of sugar, are as follows:—

Price of sugar	Coimbatore canes	Ratoons	Local canes
Above 270.	13	12-8-0	12
Between 270 and 224.	11	10-8-0	10
" 225 and 189	9	8-8-0	8
Below 190	8	7-8-0	7

~~As a material fall in the~~ general price of sugar (Rs. 250/- per ton) is expected, the minimum

I 20.93

para 11 p. NT

Vide para p. 8

p. 19 of (

A

The D.I.C. has not yet sent his opinion to the D.A. in the matter, and the latter will forward it to Govt. when received. It is, for consideration whether the question of fixing minimum price for sugarcane at Hospet will be proceeded with on the D.A's. suggestion alone and if so what price should be fixed. The D.A's suggestion is based on the cost of production of cane in 1938-39 (Rs. 7-14-0 per ton).

The D.I.C's remarks may perhaps be awaited. He has been reminded on the phone.

7-10-40

Yes. Shall they be asked the Tamarind.

Yes

I have spoken to Mr Green. He will send in his recommendations. Tamarind

10/10/40

pp. 94-98 cf.
p. 100 cf.
11-102-110 cf.

from the D.I.C. No. S/4 d. 11 (c) 40.

A-2's previous remarks on page 3 N.F. above.

Please see the D.A's letter on pp.78-92 c.f., the D.I.&.C's letter on pp.94-98 c.f. and the letter from the Hony.Secretary, the Indian Sugars Shareholders Association Ltd., Hospet on pp.100-111 c.f.

The D.A. has suggested a sliding scale of minimum prices as shown at 'A' on p.89 c.f. with bigger intervals than the interval of rupee one or Rs.5/- adopted in the draft notification published for criticism last year. The D.I.&.C. agrees with the D.A. that the sliding scale with large intervals should be adopted but suggests the rates shown at 'A' on page 96 c.f

p-31 of No. 298) Dev (F) 1
9-12-35

'B' on p.94 c.f.

The Hony.Secy. of the Shareholders Association has reported that the factory and the ryots have come to an amicable settlement on the question of price of sugarcane which has been fixed by them by mutual agreement at Rs.7-4-0 per ton of cane on the basic price of sugar at Rs.220/- to start with, with a bonus of 8½ pies for every rupee rise in the price of sugar. The details are explained on pp.104-110 c.f. It is also reported that on the basis of this agreement 450 applications offering over 50,000 tons of cane were presented and agreements also executed -- for details please see the papers at flag (N) The agreements executed have also been sent and are retained in office.

p.102 c.f.

vide 'R' on p.106 c.f.

In view of the amicable settlement between the growers and the factory it seems unnecessary to fix minimum prices. For orders whether the notification now in force fixing the minimum price of sugargane

N.1-2-130 of (F)

at Rs.12 per ton will be withdrawn. No such minimum prices have been fixed for the Nellikuppam and Bobbili sugar factories/areas. If the current notification will be withdrawn, the draft order below is for approval.

M-138-132 of (F)

his 12-10-40

Cu 12.10.40 S

As the factory and the Cane Growers have come to an agreement about the prices at which cane is to be bought, there is no need for Govt's interference. The notfcn. issued last year (after discussion at an Advisory Meeting) prescribing the prices may be withdrawn so that the prices now agreed upon by the parties may be adopted by them.

C

p.141-142 of (I)

A2's note at p 129

p 130 g

Cu 12.10.40

Ai 220/. a ton is taken the base price but I do not see it stated whether this is taken the wholesale price existing for Madras or what it is so that this detail must be made clear.

A

'M' on p.106 ante.

Have the agreements which are said to have been signed by the mfgs. been looked at. We have had no communication from the mfgs about the agreement.

F?

C

I have spoken to Mr. Lee by phone & asked him to verify from Colombo that the rate of this agreement is known & if he is satisfied to publish the terms of agreement as the same is required under the act.

D

I observe that while the recommended price is 13/- a ton with the cane duty paid in connection with the latter will be according to a letter sent in to office by Mr. 5/-

See p.m. 1, p. 85 CF and 'A' on p. 89 CF

/25 x 12 = C 7

13.10.

I have phoned to the Collr, Bellary, to verify & write. In the meantime prepare draft letter prescribing the price now agreed upon.

13/10

Vide 'K' on pp. 134 & 144 CF.

Ref: 'A' on page 10 above:

This price is the average price realised on rails at Hospet for one ton of white sugar between the 1st January 1941 and 30th Sep. 1941 including Excise Duty at the rate of rate/ ruling between these dates.

Ref: 'B' on p. 10 above.

The agreement executed by the Sugarcane growers is in the Canarese language

the agreement is published in the Papers at Hag. N.

386 Acopy is

language. A gist in English of the conditions laid down in the agreement is put up at (P).

Ref: 'C' on page 10 above

There has been no communication from Sri P. Ramachandra Rao, President of the meeting of the Ryots, Merchants and Landlords, who has been so far corresponding with Govt. on the question of fixation of minimum price. But, a telegram has been received from certain ryots, K. Thimmappa, Rangachar, Mohomed Ali and others, asking Govt. to withdraw last year's notification, for the reason that they accepted terms and price mutually arrived at by them with the factory — vide page 120 cf

See pp 7, 24 & 29 cf

p. 120 cf

Ref 'D' on page 11 above.

Az has ordered that the terms of the agreement ~~at the price fixed~~ as the price fixed should be published under the Act. If this is to be published under the Sugarcane Act, a draft preliminary notification fixing this price should be published for public criticism under section 4 of the Act. A months (30 days) time is to be given for receipt of objections or suggestions. If the sliding scale of prices agreed to by the sugarcane growers and factory

'D' on p 11 above

p. 2 of the Act, put up

owners is to be fixed under section 3(2) of the Act, suitable provision should then be made for giving wide publicity to the price of sugar ruling every week at Hospet or at Madras as the case may be. The measures proposed to be adopted last year when the preliminary notification declaring the sliding scale of prices was published, were as follows :—

See para 4 on pp. 28-30 of (F)

(i) That, under the authority of the D.D.C. the price of sugar should be published every Monday at the office of the Tahsildar, Hospet, such price being current from Monday to the following Sunday (both days inclusive);

'A' on p. 31 of (F)

(ii) That a notice showing the price of sugar should be exhibited in the offices of the sub-collector, Hospet, Agrl. Demonstrator, Hospet and of the Hospet Sugarcane Growers Co-op. Union Ltd. and at the entrance to the sugar factory;

'B' on p. 29 of (E)

(iii) That the D.D.C. should ascertain the wholesale price of sugar and telegraph the figures every Monday to the Tahsildar of Hospet.

'A' on p. 29 of (F)

Presumably these measures will be adopted this year, since it is now

proposed to fix sliding scale of prices
under section 3 (2) of the Act. The remarks
of the collr. of Bellary and the D. I. etc may be called for on this proposal
~~of Cuddapah necessary~~. The present agreed price is based on the price scales on rails at Hospet

Ref: 'E' on page 11 C.F.

The collr. of Bellary has reported Pp. 126-128
by wire that on enquiry agreements
with factory appear bona fide and
that the sub-collector will send his report
in 2 days (ie from 16.10.40). The
sub-collr's report may be awaited.
But as the collr. believes that the agreement
reached by the sugarcane growers and
factory management is bona fide. / notification
the preliminary publication of the ~~prices~~
may be proceeded with

A draft memo to the D. I. etc,
collr. of Bellary, S. G. P. etc together with
a draft notification is submitted
for approval.

The draft notification follows the
preliminary notifn issued last year
after scrutiny by the Legal Deptt.
If necessary, the draft prepared was
go to Legal this time also, in view of
~~the modifications effected~~ the slight alterations made then...

The above formalities
17.10.40 will take about two months
to publish the final notification

under the Act. The Hospet factory crushing season is from November to march (ascertained from the D.A's office)

CM
18/10/40
S

(I have spoken to A2 by phone)

We may proceed to publish the notice. Meanwhile the rate agreed upon by the parties. to its final publication will take time, we may at once withdraw the existing notice so that the rate agreed upon now may be enforced.

Draft ~~notice~~ will require revision.

CM
18/10/40

For orders whether the draft below already approved by Secy may issue After issue the publication of the draft notice will be proceeded with

CM
18/10/40
S

Done. We will have to inform D.A. etc. of the intention to prescribe the new rates by notice. We may do that when the draft notice is issued

CM
18/10/40

F.D. issued as Ors. No. 4424 dt. 5 & 18-10-40

370

With reference to Secy's orders at the bottom of page 15 above, steps may now be taken to publish the draft notification prescribing the rates agreed upon by the parties, and the D.A., D.D.C. and the C.S.P. of Bellary informed about this

A draft memo. is submitted for approval Legal may see the draft notification appended to the memo, before issue. Cf 'K' p. 14 N.F

Lis 20.10.40

Cir 22x40

S

Mahazar from the ryots of Hospet and surrounding villages, dated 19-10-1940. Pp. 158-197 Cf

Please see the mahazar from certain ryots of Hospet and surrounding villages on pages 160-164.

The points raised in the mahazar are

(1) The rate shown in the sliding scale agreed upon by the factory-owners and some ryots who have contracted to supply cane to to the factory and the conditions in the agreement and the bonus cannot be easily understood by the ryots without the help of Government officials. Para 1. p. 160 Cf

(2) Much weight should not be attached to the agreements already executed because the majority of the persons who have executed agreements do not own enough lands to produce the cane that they have agreed to supply. (For this purpose they suggest 'A' p. 160 Cf

that details of survey numbers from which they will ultimately supply cane to the factory should be obtained by Government and verified.)

para 4, p.162 C.F.

(3) The rate of Rs.7/- per ton offered by the factory is too low.

B' on p.162 C.F.

(4) Cost of production has increased this year to nearly Rs.12/- per ton and so it is natural that the ryots should ask for a higher price than for last year.

para 6, p.162 CF

(5) The price of sugar has been high and steady for the last several months and the Government should fix the minimum price at Rs.13/- per ton.

para 8, p.162 C.F.

(6) If prices are fixed under the Act, the ryot is not only protected against low prices but is also protected from hardship and inconvenience on account of the presence of Government officials at the factory.

p.16 above

Item (1) above. The mahazardars are not aware that Government propose to fix prices under the Act. In the notification that is proposed to be published under the Sugarcane Act, the price of sugar for every week will be determined by the Director of Industries and Commerce and published under his authority at the Tahsildar's office, Hospet. So there will be no difficulty for the ryots to find out the corresponding price of sugarcane from the schedule in the notification. When the notification is published, the Director of Agriculture will as usual come up for a Demonstrator for the season to enforce the

See the draft rules attached to draft memo. put up.

See notes on p.13 above

* p.4 of the draft memo

x for being empowered under the Act — vide G.O. 200 dev 27-1-40 (S)

Sugarcane Rules and he will give the necessary help to the ryots in the matter of prices, prompt and correct weighments etc. There does not appear to be any point in this contention.

p.16 above

Item (2) above. The Collector of Bellary has already reported that the agreements are bona fide. Whether the ryots are able to supply cane to the extent specified in their agreements is a matter for the factory and the factory would have taken agreements only from such persons as could supply the necessary cane. The factory will suffer if they do not get enough cane and the Government need not perhaps verify whether they can supply or not. They have already taken agreements for the cane they require during the crushing season. Fpr orders whether any further report will be called for from the Collector of Bellary.

p.126 c F

[redacted]

p.17 above

Item (3) above. The minimum price agreed to by the factory is Rs.7-4-0 on the basic price of Rs.220/- per ton of white sugar. The current price is near Rs. 280/- for which the corresponding price of sugarcane is Rs. 9-14-5 as per the rate agreed upon.

This rate of Rs 7-4-0 ... paid even if the price ... See the ... for below ... Rs 220 ... ton ...

p.17 above

Item (4) above. The Director of Agriculture doubts the increase in cost of cultivation in 1939-40 - please see 'A' on page 85 c.f. The 1937-38 production costs, according to the D.A., were Rs. 7-14-0 per ton of sugarcane and he is n... convinced that the production costs have since increased.

This is official figure. I am not sure whether the actual cost to the ryot is so much — even Rs 7-14-0 ... ton

p.17 above

Item (5) above. The price of sugar has not been steady - vide statement at flag (J). The minimum prices suggested by the Director of

Industries and Commerce on the assumption of a 9 per cent recovery for the factory are as follows,-

b.1+5 in 66 on p.96 CF

Selling price per ton of sugar at the factory.		Suggested minimum price per ton of cane.		
		Rs.	As.	Ps.
190 and below.	...	7	4	0.
191 to 220.	...	8	0	0.
221 to 260.	...	9	4	0.
261 to 300.	...	10	12	0.
301 to 340.	...	12	4	0.
341 and above.	...	13	0	0.

A minimum price of Rs.13/- per ton will be ruinous to the factory.

Item (6). – p.17 above When prices are fixed under the Act, a Demonstrator will be appointed who will help the ryots in the matter of weighment, prices etc. and the ryots will get the necessary protection referred to by the mahazardars.

Sri Ramachandra Rao who was all along representing growers has not come forward with any sort of objection to the arrangements agreed upon by the factory-owners and the ryots. The present mahazar seems to have been prepared on the receipt of Government orders cancelling the old notification fixing the minimum price of sugar and under the impression that the Government do not propose to fix minimum prices. But as Government propose to fix prices under the Act and as a Demonstrator will in due course be appointed, the mahazar does not seem to call for any action.

For orders whether the O.M. and draft notification will be approved and sent to Legal for scrutiny.

Cu 24 x 10 5

3574

The Coll. of Bellary telegraphed Govt that an enquiry in agreements entered into by the factory appeared bona fide and that a report from the Asstt Sub-Coll. was expected in 2 days. No further report has been sent to us presumably because the telegraphic report did not require modification. The Coll. will, however, be asked to forward that report to us with his remarks.

The question was raised, however do not seem to require serious consideration, because if the factory is satisfied with the supply of cane promised by the ryots who have executed agreements, other persons could strictly have no grievance. At the same time it may be pointed out that the prices offered do not seem unduly low especially considering the fact that the factory has offered a minimum price of Rs 7-4-0 even if the price of sugar goes below Rs 220

In any case, we are to publish the draft notice, and those who want will have an opportunity to object. The objections may be considered then - We may proceed with the publication of the draft notice

Coll
24/6/20

A2

25/6

Ask Coll as proposed at foot above. Draft schedule sent to D.D.C. inviting

them of Govt's intention in withdrawing the previous
notifn. ~~After~~ Send file to Legal to see the O.M.
below

Secy
26/10/40

A draft O.M. to the Collr. of Bellary
and a draft O.M. to the D.A. and ~~the~~ D.D.C.
are submitted for approval. ~~After issue~~
the file may be sent to Legal

Issued
Ft. 1985-201-F

Issue
Secy
26/10/40.

Legal

Dev. No. 24241 A/40-8
26-10-40

Legal Department.

A32

7495

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
28 OCT 1940
LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The draft notification does not mention that the price of sugar-cane specified in column (3) of the Schedule is with reference to the price of white sugar mentioned in column (2) thereof. Besides the draft does not specify the minimum price of sugar-cane when the price of sugar is above Rs.330 per ton or between any two points specified in column (2), e.g. when it is above Rs.325 and below Rs.330. Development may be requested to revise the draft to make their intention clear.

Presumably the intention is that the minimum price of sugar-cane should be that specified against the price of white sugar in col 2 when the price of white sugar exceeds 330 but does not exceed 330½ or so.
GG 25/10/40 (F)

2. Again, the previous notification fixing the price of sugar-cane at page 143 of G.O.No.2987, Development dated the 9th December 1939 should be cancelled by a statutory notification after previous publication as required by section 4 of the Act see section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

The notification can be cancelled only in accordance with the procedure prescribed for making the original notification i.e. after previous publication.
GG 25/10/40

S. 23 of T. Land Revenue Act, 1908.

576 11.

The notification issued with Development Memo.No. 24241-A/40-5 dated the 18th October 1940 is not sufficient.

Legal 1579 : 5 C

I RN
28.10.40
S
Rao
28/10/40

DW

Legal 7485
29.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
31 OCT 1940
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Development Department

30477 A
31.10.40

pp. 208-209 C.F.

The Collector of Bellary reports that the agreements obtained by the factory are bona fide and agrees with the Sub Collector, Hospet, that the rates in the agreement may be fixed under the Sugar Cane Act if accepted by the Government.

p. 209 C.F.

Necessary ~~Slight~~ alterations have been made to the draft notification in the light of the remarks of the Legal Department on pages 21-22 above and a clean copy put up. The Legal Dept. bring to ~~the~~ notice that the draft does not specify the ~~new~~ price of sugarcane when the price of sugar is above Rs. 330 per ton or between any two points specified in column 2 of the schedule. The price is not likely to go above 330 for some ~~considerable~~ time. It is perhaps not necessary to provide for that contingency now. If, however, it is considered necessary it may be included when issuing the final notification. So far as the intermediate stages referred to by Legal Department are concerned it ~~will~~ does not appear necessary to fix prices for lower intervals than Rs.5/- The agreements entered into by the growers provide for bonus at the rate of 8·6 pies per ton for every rupee

B para 15, p. 218 C.F.

with draft noted & removed & kept below

original draft with remarks kept below

para 1, p. 21 above

x in the schedule on p. 4 of the draft notification

getting the necessary information

para 1, p. 71.

'M' on p. 134

rise above the basic price of Rs. 220 per ton and the growers will be paid by the factory accordingly. So minimum prices need not be fixed for intermediate stages. Even in the previous notification published in 1939, a five rupee interval was adopted for prices above Rs. 250/- - vide page 31 of G.O.No. 2987 dated 9-12-1939. For orders whether the draft notification may issue now.

(F)

Yes; the date up to which the objections are to be received & the date on which the objections were withdrawn. This is to refer to Legal advice at the end of p. 21

CCM 9/12/40 & CCM 12/12/40

P.M. 13.11.40

M/254-257 cf Issued vide OM 24241-A/40 to SG Pstk dt 13.11.40
M/258-259 cf GO 33038 A/40 from the DA dt 25.11.40
M/260-262 cf GO 34018 A/40 from Sri P. Ramachandra Rao dt 5.12.40

Extract of Second Adviser's note on p. 260 cf

What has happened to this matter

H.M.H.
7.12.

When is the last date for objections?

C.P.K.M.
7.12.40

p. 260 cf to A2 Spoken & CCM/12/40

Copy at (C)

The preliminary ~~Draft of~~ Notification has been issued ~~fixing the prices of Sugarcane.~~ on 13-11-40. Objections or

528 Suggestions have been invited. The
~~Secretary~~ Joint Secretary to Govt. Industries Section is apte.
~~15~~ 19-12-40

MM
9.12.40
RLL
9-12-40

The case must be put up as
"Special" cattle notes on this agenda.
ri 18.12.40 - Any objection. Nil.
Maps in canvasses even now so that there may be
no need to rush through at ~~CM~~
the last moment. 10.12.40

[From the Agent India Sugars & Refineries Ltd] pp 264-261

[From Ramachandra Rao. Hospet. Telegram d 17.12.40] p 268 Cf.

[From Ryots Association, Kamalapur Tel. d 17.12.40] p 270 Cf

[From Messrs Shirt Bewes & Co d 18.12.40] pp 272-286 Cf

[From the D.I. & C.S. No 8026/40 d 18.12.40] pp 288-289 Cf

[From the India Sugars Share Holders Assn Memorandum d 18.12.40] pp 290-294 Cf

[From the Collector of Bellary No 5144/40 d 17.12.40] p 296 Cf

[From Sri P Ramachandra Rao, President, Ryots' meeting, Hospet.] pp 298 304 Cf

[From the D.A. No C 65-2/40 d 18.12.40] pp 306-327 Cf.

[From the Cane growers Hospet, d 18.12.40] pp 322 [illegible] Cf

[From the Managing Agent, India Sugars & Refineries d. 17.12.40] pp 328-330 Cf.

(From the D.A., No.C.652-40, dated 18-12-1940).

***

The case deals with the question of fixation under the Indian Sugarcane Act, 1934, of minimum prices for sugarcane in Hospet Taluk. In September 1940, the Hospet factory and the growers came to an agreement about the price of cane. The growers ~~have~~ agreed to take Rs.7-4-0 per ton of cane on a basic price of Rs.221-1-6 per ton of sugar and a bonus of 8½ pies for each rupee rise in the price of sugar based on the price between 1st January and 30th September. The agreements were reported to be bona fide and in accordance with the orders at 'D' on page 11 n.f. above, a preliminary notification was issued on 13-11-1940 fixing a sliding scale of prices. The time given for objections and suggestions ~~was~~ expired ~~over~~ by 18-12-40.

2. Messrs. Short Bewes & Co., have sent advance copies of three representations, (a) from the factory management, (b) from the co-operative society of cane growers and (c) from the general ryots, all three suggesting that the system of agreement entered into between the factory and the growers should be allowed to work. Signed copies of the representations have since been received from (a) and (b) above. The Shareholders Association have sent a representation with the same suggestion. The managing agent of the factory has pointed out that the notification does not provide for the payment of bonus in accordance with the agreement and has asked for a decision as to how it should be paid. The preliminary notification required that suggestions and objections should be sent through the Director of Agriculture. The Director has sent the representations received

from (1) Sri Chandrappa with a resolution passed at a meeting of ryots on 24-11-40 and (2) Sri Ramachandra Rao with a resolution passed at a meeting of ryots on 26-11-40. These resolutions suggest higher rates of price for the cane. The Director considers that the claims of growers are not pitched too high and that different rates should be fixed for the different varieties of cane. The following statement shows in one view the rates published in the notification and those asked for:-

pp 310-314 Cf.
pp 316-319 Cf.
pp 314 & 319 Cf
para 5, p 308 Cf
Ex 24 pp 307-308 Cf.

Price of sugar.	Preliminary notification.	Rates according to Sri Chandrappa.	Sri Ramachandra Rao.	Director of Agriculture. Coimbatore. Variety	Ratoon. Cane	Local. Cane
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1) Below Rs.220	7--4--0	~~8--8--0~~ 8-8-0				
2) Rs.220	7--4--0	~~13--2--4~~	9--8--0	8--8--0	8--0--0	7-12--0
3) Rs. 240	8--1--8			9--2--0	8-10--0	8--6--0
4) Rs.330	12--2--4	13--6--4	13-11--6	12-12--0	12--4--0	12--0--0
5) Rs 350			14-10-6	13-8-0	13-0-0	12-12-0

× Intermediate rates not shown in this Statement.

The minimum price of cane was fixed at Rs.12/- in December 1939 when sugar was selling at about Rs.400/-. The price of sugar has been steadily falling since and it is now Rs.247½ to 267½. The proportionate figure for cane is about Rs.7-8-0. The draft notification fixes for a range of Rs 245 to Rs 270 Rs.8-5-2 to Rs.9-7-2. The Director of Agriculture's figures are higher by ~~7 annas to Re 1/-~~ one anna to R 1-4-0. The figures asked for by ~~Ramachandra Rao~~ Chandrappa are higher still and those of ~~Chandrappa~~ Ramachandra Rao are exorbitant.

(J)
p 2 (J)
(C) 400 : 12 :: 270 : 7.12-0 to 9-0-0.
not fin
p 308 Cf - vide 2nd col
p 314 Col 2 last
col 4 & 5 lines & p 319 Cf

3. According to the preliminary notification, the price of sugar mentioned is that published under the authority of the Director of Industries & Commerce every Monday at the office of the Tahsildar, Hospet

para 2, notfn at (C)

Para 4 p21. CF

Vide pp 288 289 & 296 C

p289 ut

ll 274-282 CF

C)

C)

D at p 11 ng above

P)

1 & para 2, C). nothg.

P) A

Para 4, pp 307-308 CF

and is current from Monday to the following Sunday (both days inclusive). The intention is to publish the figures in other offices also. The arrangements for the publication of the figures are not yet complete. The Director of Industries & Commerce has promised a further report. The managing agent and the co-operative society of growers apprehend that, under the terms of the notification, the arrangement entered into between the growers and the factory is no longer possible, and that the notification should allow for payment of the bonus above the basic figure of Rs.7-4-0 on the average price of sugar realized during the year. This apprehension has no basis. The intention was to publish the terms of agreement as the price fixed under the Act. There is nothing in the notification to prevent the operation of the agreement. The figures to be published by the Director of Industries & Commerce will be taken as the basis for arriving at the average price of sugar for the season on the basis of which the bonus is to be paid under the terms of the agreement. The position may be made clear in the final notificatinn to be issued.

4. The Director of Agriculture has explained that if separate prices are not fixed for the different varieties, the factory will take only the best variety and leave out ratoon and local canes. (There has been no representation from the growers to this effect). A fresh preliminary notification will presumably be necessary if the Director's suggestion is to be acted upon.

5. After orders are passed, the file may be sent to Legal for amplifying the notification to give effect to 'A' in para.3 above.

Dr unnecessary to Consider the suggestion of the D.I. CM 21.12.40

20/12 S

Draft

[070]

The price of sugar has been falling steadily since last December when we fixed the price of sugar-cane to be supplied to the Hospet factory at Rs 12. The price of sugar then was about Rs 400 a ton; it is now about Rs 260 to 270. From the trend of prices it may not be surprising if the price goes below Rs 220 on which the minimum price of Rs 7-4-0 for cane has been fixed and mentioned in our draft notfn. This minimum does not seem to be too low in the circumstances. (J) p 143 & (F) (J) Vide Schedule in (C) (C)

2 The ryots, of course, would welcome a higher price; but any higher minimum price than Rs 7-4-0 may be risky to the factory in view of the trend of the price of sugar. Such a minimum of Rs 7-4-0 may not be prejudicial to the growers, because according to the proposed sliding scale, the ultimate profits will be shared by the growers also. The proposal of the factory is that the minimum of Rs 7-4-0 a ton will be advanced to the growers when the cane is supplied, and after the sale of sugar, his accounts will be closed and he will be paid the balance based on the average of the prices realised by the factory for the sugar. This seems to be in the interests of both the supplier of the cane and the factory, and to be the practice obtaining in many other factories. Schedule in

3 In our draft notfn published for criticism, we stated that the price of sugar would be intimated by the D.C.C every week. The factory represents that this procedure would imply (C) Para 2 of notfn (C) Para 2, p 27 ante

that the accounts of each supplier of cane
F. on p 274 CF. shd. be closed every week at the rate reported
by the D.I. & C. and that this procedure may
involve the factory in loss if the price of sugar
falls after the purchase of the cane,
but that generally sugar prices are higher
pp 264-266 CF after the crushing season and therefore the
ryots are likely to share with the factory
in the consequent profits if their accounts
are closed after the sale of sugar.
pp 278 282 CF Some ryots support this representation of the
pp 316 - 319 CF factory, but some led by Ramachandra
Rao & others want the accounts to be
on p 314 CF settled every week. A notable feature
of these representations is that the factory
(P) has already entered into agreement with
growers to the extent of the supplies needed
(C) by it on the basis of the sliding scale notified
A on p. 274 CF. by the Govt. and is sure of its supplies;
pp 310 - 319 CF the objections of the other ryots do not
seem relevant and it is doubtful whether
they are bona fide. The representatives
of the factory and the shareholders who saw
me on 19.12.60, represented that those
objections are from people who are not interested
in the supply of cane to the factory but are
working against the factory. It seems to me
that in view of the proposed sliding scale, the

BBT

principle is which is the sharing of profits;
the course suggested by the factory and shareholders (and also some rights represented by the Co-operative) is the best viz:, paying the indemnity price of Rs 7-4-0 on supply cane and the closing of accounts at the end of the season, after the sale of sugar pp 274-276 & pp 279-282 cf

4 Another question to be decided is whether the rates shd. be reported by the D.C or may not be those at which the factory actually sells. If the principle of sharing the profits is recognised, the rates shd. be those revealed by the factory's books. The factory is a Limited Company & its accounts (which are audited by Messrs Rogers & Ross) could be relied on for this purpose. 6.276 cf

5 I would therefore suggest that Para 4 of para 3 of my draft letter be amended as shown at flag (C).

6 Ramachandra Rao, President of "the Ryots Assoc" has asked for permission to represent the Ryots' case personally: there does not seem to be any need for such personal representation, but if he appears in his request, he will be asked by wire to appear on Monday (23rd). A little delay with such matter as the factory is going on with the crushing work and is getting plenty of supplies. p 268 cf

NO
AA

A on p. 274 cf
Special W.P. 6
AA above
CR
C. 21.12.40

CR
21.12.40

Ag (Mtg from p. 25)

I think it would be best to give the system notified a trial. As the system by which the applicants will come & get on the public service may after a delay amounting up to 10 months or more is satisfactory, the Union satisfactory beneficiary of the service of sugar falls materially long after a man has over his case.

HLG
24.12

Issue orders.

CM
24/12/40

From the D. of D.P.C. no. 8026-40 dated 26-12-40.

The suggestion of the D. of D.P.C. that the Asstt. Surgeon should be instructed to send the figures may be put to the C.M.O. of Bellary for remarks. A draft O.M. is submitted for approval.

JW
28/12

HLG
28.12.40

pp 336-337 C. Memo issued to C.M. BLY No 24241/Mis. 12 dt 29.12.40

p 340 CF. From the C.M. of BLY No C 5701/Mis. B3 dt 3.1.41

A draft order is submitted for approval

(The case suggested that question of appointing

HLG
[illegible]

a Dep^{t} to see that the safeguards
are properly observed maybe taken up ~~by~~ when (1) of 44-1-24-5-41
the D.A. applies for one). 9d?..

6-1-41 Jw 6/1 S CM 1/1 M

[Issued as G.O. No. 28 Ms d 6.1.41]

through one seat for
Issue
Vol. 6/1/41 387-389
pp 371-376
below

Please issue today.

387

O.F. 16.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

Dept Deptt.

	Date.	Initials.
When received for fair copying ..	6.1.41	
When copied ..		
When examined ..		
When signed ..		
When despatched.		

SUBJECT:— Acts & Rules - Supercane Act Hospet controlled area - Minimum prices - Notfn issued.

READ AGAIN ....., dated ..... 19.....

" " ..... " ..... 19.....

READ *ALSO*:— cf

No. 24241 A 40. From the D of IRC, No. S. 8026/40, dated 18-12-1940 288-41

" ..... " Coll Bellary " 5-144/40 " 17-12-1940 46 cf

" ..... " D.A. " C 65-2/40 " 18-12-1940 306-

" ..... " D of IRC Coll Bellary " 8026-40 " 26-12-40 30 pc

Order / Resolution Ms. / Rout. No. " , dated " 5-701-40B3 " 3-1-1941

Ms. no. 28/6.1.41

f. 3 below.

The notification appended to this order will be published in the Fort St George Gazette and in the Bellary Dt Gazette.

2 The D.A. Coll, Bellary is requested to instruct the Assistant Director of Agr, Bellary revenue staff in Hospet Taluk to bring the contents of the notification to the notice of the ryots in important supercane growing areas in the Hospet Taluk.

3 The Coll of Bellary is also requested to instruct the Tahsildar of Hospet

(1) to report to Govt

Precedent No. 141-142 of (F)

f. 340 Cf

388

to the D cy d. I.C. before 11 A.M. every Monday

(a) the wholesale price per ton of white sugar (otherwise known as A/Ke sugar) in the Gujerat market and

(b) the F.O.R. price per ton ~~plus the transport~~ ie, the wholesale price per ton plus the transport and handling charges per ton from the market up to the despatching station, and

(2) to publish the F.O.R. prices as required by the notification immediately on receipt of instructions to that effect by wire from the D cy d. I.C.

4. The price figures should also be published in the several offices and places mentioned in paragraph 4 of ~~this~~ memo. No. 12761 A40-S dtd. dated 13-11-40.

Dy to Rbt

7u/61

9/11/61

6-1-61

Copy for info

do

The S.P.O.
" D.A.
" Dy d. I.C.
" Cdr cy Delhy
" RCS
" Obd cy Ker.
" S.F (for cir.)

Appendix

and after previous publication as required by section 4 of the said Act

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Sugarcane Act, 1934 (XV of 1934) and in supersession of Development Department Notification No. 1005, dated the 5th December 1938, published at page 1714 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 6th December 1938, and No. 966, dated 9th December 1939, published at page 1607 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th December 1939, His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to fix, with effect on and from the 18th October 1940 the minimum prices specified in column (3) of the Schedule below for the purchase of sugarcane in the controlled area specified in column (1) thereof, such sugarcane being intended for use in a factory as defined in the said Act.

Explanation.—(1) The prices specified in column (3) of the Schedule are for delivery of sugarcane at the sugar factory and are with reference to the prices of white sugar mentioned in column (2) thereof.

(2) The price of sugar specified in column (2) of the Schedule shall be the price realized on rails at Hospet for one ton of white sugar (otherwise known as Aska sugar) including excise duty as determined by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, and published under his authority every Monday at the office of the Tahsildar, Hospet. Such price shall be current from Monday to the following Sunday (both days inclusive).

Published as ms No. 31 dated 6-1-41 G.O. 65-Ind. dated 24.1.41

SCHEDULE.

Controlled area.	Price per ton of white sugar current from every Monday.	Minimum price per ton of 2,240 lb.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS. A. P.
Hospet taluk	330	12 2 4
	325	11 14 9
	320	11 11 2
	315	11 7 7
	310	11 4 0
	305	11 0 5
	300	10 12 10
	295	10 9 3
	290	10 5 8
	285	10 2 0
	280	9 14 5
	275	9 10 9
	270	9 7 2
	265	9 3 7
	260	9 0 0
	255	8 12 4
	250	8 8 10
	245	8 5 2
	240	8 1 8
	235	7 14 0
	230	7 10 5
	225	7 6 10
	220 and below.	7 4 0

6.1.41